The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5694 號四十九百六千五第 日九念月正年子丙緒光 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1876. 三拜禮 號三十二月二英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

February 22, ESMERALDA, British str., 395, E. Thebaud, Manila 19th Feb., General.—A. MACG. HEATON.

February 22, AMOY, British steamer, 814, Drewes, from Canton, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

February 22, EMMA, German bark, 340, H. J. Grace, Macassar 18th January, Ballast.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

February 22, CHEVIOT, British steamer, 768, Watt, Saigon 17th February, Rice.—YUEN FAT HONG.

February 22, FERDINAND, German bark, 416, H. Heller, Cardiff 13th October, Coals.—MELCHERS & Co.

February 22, ADRIA, British steamer, 781, Breeze, Bangkok 13th February, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, FEBRUARY 22ND.

Amoy, str., for Shanghai.
Esmeralda, str., for Amoy.
Hailoong, str., for Swatow, &c.
Cheops, str., for Saigon.
Asie Mineure, for Saigon.
Fu Sheng, str., for Foochow.
Cassandra, str., for Singapore.

Departures.

February 22, NORNA, str., for Swatow.
February 22, YANGTSZE, str., for Canton.
February 22, SUCCESS, for Bangkok.
February 22, MORNING STAR, for Bangkok.
February 22, SIGNAL, for Vulparaiso.
February 22, MONTGOMERYSHIRE, str., for Saigon.
February 22, YOUNG SIAM, for Bangkok.
February 22, CASSANDRA, str., for Singapore and Penang.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Esmeralda*, str., from Manila:—
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Mackenzie, Messrs. R. Loney, J. Counel, and J. Blyth, 1 European, deck, and 238 Chinese.

Per *Cheviot*, str., from Saigon:—
7 Chinese.

Per *Adria*, str., from Bangkok:—
Dr. and Mrs. Hone, 2 Siamese, and 7 Chinese, deck.

DEPARTED.

Per *Asia*, str., for Saigon:—
20 Chinese.

Per *Success*, for Bangkok:—
20 Chinese.

Per *Norna*, str., for Swatow:—
1 Cabin and 100 Chinese.

Per *Montgomeryshire*, str., for Saigon:—
10 Chinese.

Per *Cassandra*, str., for Singapore, &c.:—
1 Cabin and 592 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Amoy*, str., for Shanghai:—
21 Chinese.

Per *Esmeralda*, str., for Amoy:—
200 Chinese.

Per *Hailoong*, str., for Swatow, &c.:—
100 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Esmeralda* reports left Manila on 19th February, and had fine weather and moderate monsoon throughout.

The British steamship *Maharajah* reports left Bangkok on 12th February, and had fine weather throughout the entire passage.

The British steamship *Adria* reports left Bangkok on 13th February, and had light winds and fine weather until the 20th, then strong monsoon and a heavy head sea.

The German bark *Emma* reports left Macassar on 13th January, and had moderate N.N.W. and N.W. winds in the China Sea, with hazy weather.

The British steamship *Cheviot* reports left Saigon on 17th February. First part had fine weather, the latter part strong N.E. winds and high sea. On 21st February, passed a German bark, showing R.B.F.H., bound South.

The German bark *Ferdinand* reports left Cardiff on 13th October. Experienced strong Westerly gales and breezes to the Equator, then fine weather and S.E. trades. Rounding the Cape of Good Hope got heavy N.W. gales, then fine weather to the China Sea; then got variable winds from the N.N.W. and N.W.

SHANGHAI—ARRIVALS.

February 9th, Zohrab from Singapore, Eaglet from Keelung; 10th, Charley from Nagasaki, Chingtah from Nagasaki, Omba from London; Gesiena from Singapore; 14th, Elliotts from Nagasaki; 15th, Oceanus from Taiwanfoo.

SHANGHAI—DEPARTURES.

February 12th, Serpent for Nagasaki, Kronprindessen for Foochow, Falcon for New York, Woodlark for Swatow; 14th, Windhover for Nagasaki; 15th, Golden State for New York.

YOKOHAMA—ARRIVALS.

February 7th, str. Benledi from London *via* Hongkong, Augusta from Takao; 8th, str. Menzaleh from Hongkong, str. Oceanic from San Francisco; 9th, Ariel from Nagasaki; 10th, str. Genkai Maru from Shanghai, Loch-leven Castle from Liverpool; 11th, str. Gaelic from Hongkong, str. Genoa from Hongkong; 12th, str. Bombay from Hongkong, Travinta from Takao, Regulus from New York, Wm. Van Name from Nagasaki, Nightingale from New York.

YOKOHAMA—DEPARTURES.

February 8th, Iris for Formosa, Parmelio for San Francisco, str. Malacca for Hongkong; 9th, str. Hiroshima Maru for Shanghai; 12th, str. Oceanic for Hongkong; 12th, str. Gaelic for San Francisco.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Vessels.	*From.*	*Date of Arrival.*
Loyola	Manila	Dec. 17
Agamemnon (s.)	China Ports	Dec. 23
Hope	Iloilo	Dec. 26
Naples (s.)	China Ports	Dec. 23
Maggie Douglas	China Ports	Dec. 28
Norman Court	China Ports	Dec. 13

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Dates.*
Rockwood	Cardiff	Oct. 16
Portland	Portland, O.	Oct. 22
British Crown	Cardiff	Nov. 1
Canton	Cardiff	Nov. 16
Tasman	New York	Nov. 13
F. H. Drews	Cardiff	Nov. 20
N. d'Auxiletrice	Cardiff	Nov. 21
Alma	Cardiff	Nov. 22
Assens	Antwerp	Nov. 23
Annie Fish	Cardiff	Nov. 25
Comet	Boston, U.S.	Nov. 26
Jylland	Hamburg	Nov. 27
Oceanus	Cardiff	Dec. 1
Hieronymus	Cardiff	Dec. 12
Anna	Cardiff	Dec. 17
S. Amsterdam (s.)	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Nestor (s.)	London	Dec. 27
Rota	Cardiff	Dec. 29
Diomed (s.)	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Oxfordshire (s.)	London	Dec. 31
Belted Will	London	Dec. 31

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

To be Let.

TO LET.

THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.

Apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1876.

TO LET,

With Immediate Possession,

THE HOUSES, Nos. 2 and 4, Praya East.
Two GODOWNS, Nos. 2 and 4, Praya East.
The HOUSE No. 10A, CAINE ROAD,
All with Gas and Water laid on. Apply to
SPANISH PROCURATION,

1m 137 10, Caine Road.

TO BE LET,

With Possession on 1st March next,

THE Commodious and Centrally situated DWELLING HOUSE, at present in the occupation of Dr. O'BRIEN.

For all particulars, apply to
ROBERT G. ALFORD,
Surveyor, Club Chambers.

1m 124 Hongkong, 31st January, 1876.

TO LET,

With Immediate Possession,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co.

The HOUSE, No. 35, Wellington Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSS & Co.

The DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 1, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DREYER & Co.

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 31, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Miss GARRETT.

The HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 3, D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. F. DEGENAER.

The STORE and PREMISES, Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DUROST & Co.

The Ground and First-floors of the HOUSE No. 1, Wyndham Street, with Stable attached.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1864 Hongkong, 5th January, 1876.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES lately occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.

Apply to
G. FALCONER & Co.

tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1875.

TO LET.

NO. 5, ZETLAND STREET.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 512 Hongkong, 7th February, 1876.

TO LET,

With Immediate Possession,

THE Semi-detached RESIDENCES, Nos. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road.

The HOUSE at the west-end of "The Albany," recently in the occupation of the Hon. C. C. SMITH.

HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace.
All with Gas and Water laid on.

Also,

A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.

1454 Hongkong, 12th January, 1876.

TO BE LET,

With Immediate Possession,

THE HOUSE No. 7, Gough Street. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

1473 Hongkong, 29th September, 1875.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.

Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—E. R. BELILIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.

J. H. Cordes, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | S. W. Pomeroy, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 17th February, 1876.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.
Agents.

tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15%, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1088 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance, such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

Intimations.

NOTICE IN EXPLANATION OF A SLANDER.

THE principles of right or wrong will reveal themselves in course of time, and this saying is clearly set forth in the History of China. When undue reliance is placed on statement by word of mouth, a good argument is always wanting, and this is what the Book of Changes has always guarded people against. If a man is not guilty of anything seriously wrong, is it likely that he will submit himself to be killed?

With regard to LAI MING CHUN, he is indeed a bare-faced fellow, and one who has no regard for anything. On the 27th day of the 10th Moon last year (24th November, 1875), he slandered Messrs. TSANGSHUN YEE and WOO LIN TAK by falsely accusing them of being engaged in the nefarious trade of selling people for the purposes of emigration, and that in their transactions they were in fact kidnappers. And finally, he recorded the same in the *Tsun Wan Yat Po* (the *Universal Circulating Herald*), so that Messrs. TSANG and WOO had thought of suing him before the local authorities, so that he might be punished for libelling people's character. Fortunately for him, however, LAI MING CHUN learnt in time of his own wrong in slandering the character of good men, and now he has voluntarily consented to pay the penalty of bearing the legal expenses in the sum of $600, and to pay also (into the poor box) $25, for the relief of the Hongkong poor; also, from his funds, to pay costs of inserting in the Chinese and foreign newspapers, three of each, for the period of one month, an article, in order to redeem himself from what he has been guilty of. But this, nevertheless, would not actually be sufficient to cover the enormity of his sin. The reason why Messrs. TSANG and WOO condescend to these terms was because they had been advised by intimate friends, who urged that, inasmuch as both parties were Chinamen, how could they, Messrs. TSANG and WOO, have the heart to see him (LAI MING CHUN) put in a gaol of the foreigner? So that it would be far better that they should forgive him, but inflict a small penalty by way of a small warning.

It is happened, luckily, that Messrs. TSANG and WOO's magnanimity proved to be as expansive as the sea and as capacious as the ocean, and it was thus that the matter was put an end to. This is sufficient to show that Messrs. TSANG and WOO are peaceful and quiet men, and that they have done a very good act. But LAI MING CHUN is a man who is very much conceited (*lit.** the night pedestrian who thinks a great deal of himself), and one who falsely dilates in satire and raillery. He began life in a very mean position, and is not of a respectable family (*lit.* the descendant of the pure and white). While in a menial position, he moreover, offends his superiors. Therefore it would not be arbitrary were he to be banished beyond the frontiers, nor would it be too much were he to be put to the sword (*lit.* under the axe). Now that he is only fined in so small a sum, it is indeed his good fortune that he has escaped greater consequences.

ONE WHO UPHOLDS JUSTICE.

* This has reference to a Chinese story, which, in its moral, is very similar to the Frog and Bull story in Æsop's Fables.—*Translator.*

1m 243 Hongkong, 19th February, 1876.

NOTICE.

A MAN'S character should be judged from what it has been before, and by that means elegance or worthlessness can be discerned. A story should be judged by its true or false bearings, so that right and wrong may be distinguished. These remarks apply to the case in which Messrs. TSANG SHUN YEE and WOO LIN TAK were, on the 27th day of the 10th moon last year (24th November, 1875), slandered by LAI MING CHUN.

Messrs. TSANG SUN YEE and WOO LIN TAK have been residing for more than ten years in Hongkong, and have always been employed in representing Nam Pak Hongs in their transactions with foreigners. While their character stands high, their conduct is excellent, and they have for a long time back been respected by both Chinese and foreigners. They have not only not borne a name that is approaching to anything improper, but they have not in the course of all their actions done anything objectionable. Unexpectedly, however, slander came upon them unawares, but of course, when virtue stands high, reproach will come. They were therefore falsely charged by LAI MING CHUN'S letter, which was void of all truth, with selling people for emigration abroad. They are indeed labouring under a false imputation from which it is now difficult for them to clear themselves. Our Office, therefore, in punishing LAI MING CHUN for having done what he ought not to have done, orders him—and he consents—to pay the sum of $600, the amount of legal expenses; he has also by way of punishment to pay $25 into the poor box for the benefit of the Hongkong poor. He is further punished by having to pay the expenses of advertising in the Chinese and foreign newspapers in the Colony, three of each, for the period of one month, a notice which will bring before the public his sin in this defamation. Reparations like these will, perhaps, allay in a measure the indignation which Messrs. TSANG and WOO feel.

When a man finds fault with others he ought in the first instance to enquire whether he himself is unblemished. Now LAI MING CHUN, is a man, is not one who is numbered among the gentry, nor is his name pronounced by the lips of the illustrious. Yet he falsely dilates in slanderous language and spreads diffusedly by word of mouth stories to the defilement and pollution of (the good name of) Messrs. TSANG and WOO. It was right therefore that Messrs. TSANG and WOO sought to sue him in the Court of Justice, and he was on the eve of being punished by the utmost penalty of the law. Fortunately, however, Messrs. TSANG and WOO's magnanimity is expansive as the sea and as capacious as the ocean, and they deal with people liberally; with that end in view, they therefore prefer, instead of punishing him, as he rightly deserves, to forgive him of the enormous crime of which he has been guilty. Having ceased litigation now, they have no resentment against any one, and by so doing, they cherish the friendly tie that exists amongst the Chinese clans. They have also shown that in doing this they are inflicting a lenient punishment for the sake of a great warning. They are indeed fully sustaining the benevolent principles of the great men, and for this act of theirs, may the happiness (to good fortune) of Messrs. TSANG and WOO never grow less.

THE UNIVERSAL CIRCULATING HERALD
(TSUN WAN YAT PO).

1m 244 Hongkong, February 19th, 1876.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a young German, as SERVANT-MAID to accompany a lady or family to Europe. Terms, Free Passage home. Address, "HOME PASSAGE," *Daily Press* Office.

1m 195 Hongkong, 10th February, 1876.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG,

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 388

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 24th February, 1876, at 11 o'clock A.M., at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—

SHERRY, PORT, VERMOUTH, WHISKY, BEER, and PORTER.
Assorted PEN-KNIVES and SCISSORS.
Assorted PERFUMES.
COLOGNE WATER.
Fancy Toilet SOAP.
ALBUMS.
Pocket BOOKS.
ACCORDIONS, CONCERTINAS, and HARMONICAS.

And

By order,—

Sundry EFFECTS of the late JOHN DOBB SMITH, AH FONG, and LEONG LOOK, comprising:—CLOTHING, REVOLVERS, GUN, ANEROID, SEXTANT, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

257 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1876.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Rooms, Praya, on

FRIDAY,

the 25th February, 1876, at Noon,—

SAUCES, PEARL BARLEY, TUMBLERS, PADLOCKS, SEALING WAX, HEARTHRUGS, ACCORDIONS.
20 Pieces IRON WIRE.
30 Kegs CUT NAILS, sizes 1½ to 2½ inch.
10 Drums TURPENTINE.
1 GAZOGENE APPARATUS, complete.
1 Drawing-off MACHINE, for Syphons and Bottles.
30 SYPHONS, with large Levers.
OLD TOM,
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

258 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1876.

FURNITURE SALE.

ELEGANT ENGLISH AND CANTON-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GRAND PIANO, PARK PHÆTON AND PAIR OF PONIES.

A FINE COLLECTION OF FERNS, CAMELIAS, ROSES, AND OTHER CHOICE PLANTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 29th February, 1876, at Noon, at "DUART," CAINE ROAD,

the Residence of the Hon. T. C. HAYLLAR.—

The whole of his Handsome and Substantially made HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—

Handsomely Carved EBONY SIDE and CENTRE TABLES, Mahogany Marone Morocco Covered COUCHES and CHAIRS, Carved Bombay Blackwood COUCHES and FLOWER STANDS, Inlaid Ormolu CHIFFONIER and Japanese CABINETS, Handsome Mantel-piece MIRRORS.

OIL PAINTINGS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS.

CARPET, WINDOW CURTAINS, Gilt CORNICES, GASALIERS, AQUARIUMS, Bronze and Porcelain VASES.

Handsome BOOKCASE, Carved SIDE-BOARD with Mirror back, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATED TABLE WARE, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, CLOCKS, Plated CANDLESTICKS.

Handsome Gilt BRASS BEDSTEAD with FEATHER MATTRESSES, BUREAU with MIRROR, WARDROBES, CHESTS of DRAWERS, Marble-top WASHSTANDS, Toilet GLASSES, Cheval GLASSES, IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS, LAMPS,
&c., &c., &c.

A GRAND PIANO, by J. BROADWOOD and SONS, made expressly to stand this Climate.

One 4-Wheeled PARK PHÆTON, by LENNY, with a Pair of WHITE PONIES, and Double Set SILVER MOUNTED HARNESS.

Ladies' and Gentlemens' SEDAN CHAIRS,
&c., &c., &c.

The CARRIAGE and PONIES and the PLANTS will be Sold at 4 o'clock.

Catalogues will be issued prior to the Sale, and the Furniture will be on view on MONDAY, the 28th February, 1876.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

210 Hongkong, 14th February, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. KHAN CHUND CHUTTA MULL to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 1st day of March, 1876, at 2 P.M., at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—

Their entire Stock of Cashmere, Sindh, and Delhi GOODS, comprising:—

A Variety of Handsome SHAWLS, Dressing GOWNS, SCARVES, SMOKING CAPS, CLOAKS, TABLE and CHAIR COVERS, CUSHIONS, SLIPPERS, Gold and Silver LACE WORKS, and Sundry other EMBROIDERED GOODS.

Inlaid and Carved Sandalwood and Ivory GLOVE and WORK BOXES, CARD CASES, ENVELOPE BOXES, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

255 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 3rd day of March, 1876, at 2 o'clock P.M., at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—

An Invoice of English-made FURNITURE, just landed, *ex Carrick*, from London, comprising:—

Walnut Drawing Room SUITES, in Crimson, Blue, Green, and Striped Reps and Cretonne.
Marble-top CHIFFONIERS, Bell Work TABLES, Inlaid DAVENPORT.
Walnut Toilet TABLES and Marble-top WASHSTANDS, Mahogany Cheval GLASSES, Gilt MIRRORS, Birch Folding CHAIRS, Toilet GLASSES.
Iron Single and Double BEDSTEADS, Children's COTS, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

256 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1876.

FIVE HOUSES for SALE, Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15, SHIP STREET, Wanchai.

For Particulars, apply to
T. ALGAR,
House Agent, 9, Hollywood Road.

73 Hongkong, 14th January, 1876.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH & COLONIAL-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENGRAVINGS, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, PIANO,
&c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from JOHN G. SMITH, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 28th day of February, 1876, at Noon, at his Residence, "IDLEWILD," owing to change of residence,—

The whole of his Substantial English and Colonial-made HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—Drawing and Bedroom SUITES, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast SETS, ENGRAVINGS, PIER GLASSES, GASALIERS, GAS BRACKETS, CARPETS, Window CURTAINS and CORNICES, Marble-top TABLES, BOOKCASE, DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, IRON BEDSTEADS, TOILET TABLES, WASHSTANDS and SERVICES, &c., &c.

And

A COTTAGE PIANO.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

220 Hongkong, 15th February, 1876.

FOR THE RACES.

SAYLE & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now SHOWING:—

DRAB SHELL HATS
with GAUZE VEILS.
CHRISTY'S BLACK and DRAB FELT HATS,
Newest Shapes.
PARIS SILK HATS
LONG SCARVES,
"Colours of the Stables."
OPEN WINDSOR SCARVES,
Latest Designs.
The Four-in-Hand Club, Czar, and other New Styles in made-up
SCARVES.
CLUB HOUSE CRAVATS
and
SILK and WOOL MUFFLERS.
NEW COLLARS,
including the Tandem, Carnival, Clyde, Lothair, Society, Connaught, and De Jarnac.
The ARGOSY WRISTBAND.
WHITE LONGCLOTH SHIRTS,
Military Fronts.
DRESS SHIRTS,
Embroidered Fronts.
OXFORD TWILL and REGATTA SHIRTS,
Neat Patterns.
Dawson's best quality
BOOTS and SHOES,
Single and Double Soles,
Kid, Calf, and Cloth Tops.
WALKING STICKS
and
SILK UMBRELLAS,
with the New Patent Spring Fastener.
WATERPROOF COATS,
"Black and Drab Zephyr and Tweed Mackintosh."
THIN MELTONS,
for Dust Coats.
WHITE KERSEYMERE,
for Racing Breeches.
COLORED SILKS and SATINS,
for Racing.
JACKETS and CAPS.
A Few Suit Lengths of
FANCY TWEEDS,
Choice Patterns.
A well selected Stock of
TROWSERINGS and BLACK and BLUE BERLIN COATINGS.
BLACK and BLUE BROADCLOTHS,
for Dress Suits.
IRISH FRIEZES,
for Ulster Over-Coats.

These Goods made up to measure on the premises under the Supervision of Experienced European Cutters,
&c., &c., &c.

SAYLE AND CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD and STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND and BUILDINGS,
AT HONGKONG:—

INLAND LOT 82.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs. A. HEARD & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.

The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above abutting on the Queen's Road.

Annual Crown Rent, $390.43.

MARINE LOT 111, WANCHAI.—First-class and extensive Godowns.

Annual Crown Rent, $324.

INLAND LOT 591.—Situated on the Bonham Road, and one of the finest sites for Villa Residences in the Colony.

Annual Crown Rent, $79.78.

FARM LOT 17, POKFOULUM, adjoining Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE'S Premises.

Annual Crown Rent, $25.

AT KOWLOON:—

MARINE LOT 4.—With a frontage of 100 feet on the Praya, and with an area of 30,000 feet.

Reduced Annual Crown Rent, $10.

AT YOKOHAMA:—

LOTS No. 6 and No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.

No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an Eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters, and Outhouses. Area 1,064 Tsubos of 36 square feet.

Annual Ground Rent, $268.79.

No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street, and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floss Silk Press, Compradore's Quarters, Stabling, and Fire Engine House. Area, 554 Tsubos.

Ground Rent, $154.97 per Annum.

Applications for Purchase, or further Information, to be made to

J. WHITTALL,
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Trustees A. Heard & Co.'s Estate.

25, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

142 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES No. 1 and No. 2, St. John's Place.

Apply to G. E. BURROWS & SONS.

853 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

Intimations.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

THE Undermentioned BANKS will CLOSE for Public Business at TWELVE o'clock Noon TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th, and 26th inst.

For the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager, Hongkong.

For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA,
H. H. NELSON,
Manager, Hongkong.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
THOMAS FORREST,
Acting Manager, Hongkong.

For the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
CHR. DE GUIGNE,
Manager.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.

For the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
R. H. SANDEMAN,
Acting Manager.

4d 250 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1876.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, Club Chambers, on MONDAY, the 28th February, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1875, the Report of the Directors, for the election of Directors and Auditors; also to declare a Dividend.

By Order of the Board.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

15d 208 Hongkong, 12th February, 1876.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 29th instant, both days included.

By Order,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

204 Hongkong, 12th February, 1876.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Queen's Road, on THURSDAY, the 2nd March proximo, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1875, and for the election of a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
General Managers.

18d 207 Hongkong, 14th February, 1876.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, say $3.75 per paid-up Share of $125, is payable on and after FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.

tf 237 Hongkong, 17th February, 1876.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

ON and after the 24th January, a FIRST DIVIDEND of Fifty Taels (Tls. 50) per Share will be PAYABLE at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai.

Warrants will be delivered upon presentation of the Scrip for endorsement at the Head Office, on and after the 19th inst.

By Order of the Liquidators,

JOHN DUNN,
Acting Secretary.

93 Shanghai, 4th January, 1876.

G. C. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON, No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, (will be absent at Canton for a few days from the 28th instant.)

227 Hongkong, 16th February, 1876.

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AGENT for DE ST. MARCEAUX ET CIE'S CHAMPAGNES,
Dépôt for Vichy Waters,
ED. PINAUD ET CIE'S PERFUMERY,
N. ANTOINE ET FILS' INKS, &c., &c.,
11, STANLEY-ST., & 44, QUEEN'S-ROAD.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %).

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LUBECK.

THE Undersigned having been appointed GENERAL AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire, at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.,
General Agents.

3m 82]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorising them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1959 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

Intimations.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, K.C.M.G., C.B.,

The French "OPERA COMIQUE TROUPE," late of Paris, London, St. Petersburg, New York, and Saigon, will have the honor of giving their next Performance

TO-MORROW EVENING, FEBRUARY 24th,

"LA ROSE DE ST. FLOUR,"
Operette, in One Act, Music by Offenbach.
"BARBE BLEUE."
Opera Bouffe, Music by Offenbach.
M. L'AUNAY-ORPHAS, Director.

ADMISSION:—Dress Circle and Stalls $2; Back Seats $1.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; Performance at 9.

Tickets may be had, and Seats secured at Messrs. KRUSE & Co., also at the door of the Theatre on the night of Performance.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"AMOY,"

G. H. Drewes, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.

2d 253

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876,

With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY."

THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE. It has be compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG; THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE A THE PEAK; also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work.) MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES, AND THE COAST OF CHINA; ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The present Volume also contains a Directory of Singapore.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY is now the only publication of its kind for China and Japan.

The Directory is published in two Forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO.....Mr. J. P. da Silva.
SWATOW.....Messrs. Quelch and Campbell.
AMOY.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW.....Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO.....Messrs. Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Kelly & Co.
HANKOW and RIVER PORTS.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
TIENTSIN and PEHING.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
NAGASAKI.....The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA.....The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA.....Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
YOKOHAMA.....Mr. C. D. Moss, *Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA.....Messrs. J. de Loyzaga & Co.
SINGAPORE.....Messrs. Liddelow and Martin.
LONDON.....Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON.....Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
LONDON.....Messrs. Bates, Henry & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.....Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

Hongkong, January 3rd, 1876.

MARRIAGE.

On the 22nd February, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Very Rev. Father Burghignoli, Mr. F. DUARTE GUEDES to Miss MARIA CARLOTTA DE SOUZA. [260

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1876.

WITH the judgment delivered by the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice SNOWDEN in the case of the Trustees of AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. *versus* BENECKE, SOUCHAY & Co. the community in general will probably fully concur, though the decision undoubtedly bears hardly upon the defendants. Both judges arrived, though by somewhat different routes, at the same conclusions in law. Stripped of the legal verbosity which encumbers it, the case stood thus: Messrs. HEARD & Co. entered into an agreement with Messrs. BENECKE, SOUCHAY & Co. in regard to certain speculations, for which purpose the latter firm placed credits to double the amount required at the command of Messrs. HEARD & Co. One of the terms of the arrangement entered into between the parties was a division of profits and losses, which was held by the Court to constitute a partnership. Messrs. HEARD, finding themselves under monetary pressure, availed themselves of these credits to obtain £20,000 in cash, with which they satisfied some of their Chinese creditors, whom it was desirable, if possible, to quiet. Having done this in contravention of their agreement with Messrs. BENECKE, SOUCHAY & Co., they next proceeded to secure that firm by the preparation of certain mortgages. These deeds were executed by Mr. ALBERT HEARD before a notary public, but the contents were concealed from the notary's knowledge. They were then placed in a sealed packet, to be opened only on the receipt of instructions. These instructions, directing the registration of the deeds and that they should be handed over to the solicitors of Messrs. BENECKE, SOUCHAY & Co., were received just before the declaration of the bankruptcy of Messrs. HEARD & Co. This, it was contended for the plaintiffs, constituted a fraudulent preference.

The Judges agreed that it did so. The CHIEF JUSTICE arrives at his decision with great lucidity and clearness of reasoning. He shows that there is not the slightest ground for believing that Mr. ALBERT HEARD was under the least pressure from Messrs. BENECKE, SOUCHAY and Co., when he executed these deeds, or that the defendants had any knowledge of their having been signed. He draws attention to the concealment of the transfer, remarking that a secret transfer is always a badge of fraud. At the time Mr. ALBERT HEARD executed the deeds he must have known that all means of raising money had been exhausted, that, in short, he was aware that "the firm was hopelessly insolvent, and that a stoppage of the business, that is bankruptcy, was imminent." The conclusion is then morally irresistible that there was technically and really a fraudulent preference given to Messrs. BENECKE, SOUCHAY & Co. The transaction altogether calls for strong condemnation. It is, as the CHIEF JUSTICE pointed out, all very well for merchants to prefer one creditor to others in due course of business, but they have no right to make any preference unless assured of their own solvency. "From the time," continued Sir JOHN SMALE, "when bankruptcy looms in the distance, and is present to the merchant's mind as a not improbable event, the merchant ought always to feel that his assets are not his own, but that he is legally and morally merely a trustee of them for rateable distribution among his creditors. Whoever diverts, for the benefit of one creditor, assets which the law dedicates to all equally, acts not only illegally but wrongly. The same immutable principles of right and wrong are at the foundation of law and of morality." These sentences will be emphatically endorsed by all right-thinking people, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the case may furnish an instructive lesson to any who may be inclined to carry on business in a rash and speculative manner.

The decision will, as a matter of course, unless reversed on appeal, prove beneficial to the general body of creditors, though at the expense of Messrs. BENECKE, SOUCHAY & Co. With that firm, of course, a good deal of sympathy is felt. They are losers to a considerable amount by it, but there is no help for that. The judgment delivered is a sound interpretation of the law and is not at all likely to be reversed, as the Judges have given the case long and careful consideration. It might perhaps, as the CHIEF JUSTICE remarked, have been more satisfactory, for the losing parties at all events, if the case had been heard by one judge with a jury, as is the rule in England, since this would have given opportunity for appeal to both judges afterwards. But it is extremely doubtful whether anything would have been gained by this course. The result would have, in this instance we imagine, been the same in the end, whatever might happen in other cases.

FORMOSA has never, since its acquisition by the Chinese, been fairly or properly governed. In fact, it has been systematically neglected. Chinese officials have always shown a great repugnance to residing there, and Chinese soldiers have evinced scarcely less dislike to fighting the aborigines. Hence it has come to pass that affairs in this naturally favoured island have been allowed, for the most part, to take care of themselves, and probably would have continued in the same condition but for the difficulty which arose between Japan and China through the misdoings of the lawless savages who robbed and murdered some shipwrecked Loo-chooans. That complication had one good effect, if no more. It directed the attention of the Peking Government to the condition of Formosa, and the responsibilities arising out of its possession by them. For the first time, probably, it became apparent to them that a misgoverned territory may be an element of danger, by bringing about a serious quarrel with a foreign State, besides being a discredit to them in other ways. Notwithstanding the lessons taught by the Formosa difficulty, however, the Chinese Government have, as usual, been very slow in taking any real steps to improve the government of the island. But it is gratifying to notice that, though long delayed, some measures for reorganising the system of government in the island are about to be inaugurated. By a decree in the *Peking Gazette* of the 18th January, a prefecture and three district magistracies are created, and various other necessary and salutary changes made, which will, there is reason to believe, tend to establish better order. The principle that the Governor of Fohkien shall reside a portion of the year in Formosa is adhered to, and that official will in future, however much he may dislike the prospect, have to conform to the regulation. It was absurd to appoint a man to rule Formosa who never left the mainland. How was it possible that he could do justice to the inhabitants of the island when he scarcely ever saw them, and had no opportunities of seeing for himself the position of affairs? Formosa would not be a bad place to live in if only it were properly governed, and the aborigines reduced to order. But it is to be feared that the latter will prove a work of time to the Chinese, even with the assistance of a resident administrator. At the same time we are pleased to notice any indication shown by the Chinese Government of a desire to fulfil its responsibilities in connection with this fair and fertile, but, for the greater part, still unreclaimed island.

The business of the Supreme Court was adjourned yesterday until to-day in consequence of the death of the Hon. W. H. Alexander.

The Superintendent of the P. & O. Company has received information that the steamer *Teheran*, with the next English Mail, left Singapore at 8 a.m. yesterday.

Yesterday at the Marine Court, three boatmen Nos. 1699, 1614, and 3781, charged by P.C. Blake with anchoring in the man-of-war ground, contrary to section 25 Ordinance 1 of 1862, were fined 50 cents each.

The desirability of the establishment of a steam laundry in Hongkong can no longer be doubted if a state of things anything similar to that described by a correspondent of the *Shanghai Courier* exist in this colony. Our contemporary says:—"A friend has favoured us with some interesting experiences of an afternoon walk, which we now reproduce for the benefit of the public generally, leaving them to judge whether or not the information we propose to give is worthy of their notice. Our informant was walking through the Chinese village at the back of the Horse Bazaar when he observed a man washing linen in the village pond. Approaching nearer, he discovered that the linen was of European make, and that the washerman was dressed from head to foot in underclothing of the same description. The gentleman uttered an involuntary 'Hullo!' as he recognised the horrid fact, and the Chinaman, evidently helped to the conclusion through a guilty conscience, that this was the proprietor of the clothes, turned tail and fled precipitately. The foreigner gave chase and followed him into a large wash-house, where there were twelve others, all wearing Crimean shirts of excellent texture singlets, pyjamas, and socks, belonging—it is impossible to say to whom. But the evil is a most abominable one. Diseases of the worst nature can be diffused all over the settlement; for who can say that his own underclothing is treated with greater respect? The thought of where one's singlet may have been before it is returned to its proper owner is enough to make a man shudder in his clothes, and now that so glaring an instance has been discovered and exposed we trust that the question will be promptly taken up by the Municipal police."

The great influx of Chinese to visit the City Hall Museum has, we learn, rendered it necessary to admit them from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. only. Europeans therefore will in future find the place open to them alone after one till dark. This influx, we believe, is owing in a measure to the large number of the literati who have come to this Colony *en route* for Peking to pass their triennial examination for the Hanlin degree.

Street fights between coolies have of late become a frequent source of annoyance in the Colony. It is satisfactory to find that the matter has received the attention of the magistrates. Mr. Russell, addressing a batch of fighters brought before him yesterday, said perhaps one of the reasons why such cases were so frequently brought before the magistrates was that the fines imposed had not been heavy enough. He would now inflict heavier penalties.

To-morrow will be the opening day of the Hongkong Race Meeting, and it is to be hoped that the weather will be somewhat brighter than that of the past few days. The course, through want of recent rain, will be very hard going, and in places is extremely rough, although it has been regularly rolled for some time past. There are twenty-two items set down for the three days' sport, but there will be necessarily some small fields, as, in point of numbers, the ponies engaged are not up to the standard of past years.

The Band of Her Majesty's 28th Regiment will, until further notice, perform every Wednesday evening at the Officers' Mess, commencing at half-past eight. The following is the programme for this evening:—

Overture.....	"Die Pflegekinder"	Lindpaintner.
Selection.....	"La Vie Parisienne".....	Offenbach.
Valse.....	"Die Internationalen".....	Gung'l.
Sacred Chorus..	"La Carita".....	Rossini.
Selection.....	"Ernani".....	Verdi.
Galop.....	"Politschlacker".....	Kühner.

"God Save the Queen."

E. P. HUSST, Bandmaster.

The Central School was reopened yesterday after the winter vacation. No less than 460 scholars were present. Of these 50 had to be refused for want of accommodation, and if it had not been that 28 of the late pupils were the other day drafted for service in the Foochow Arsenal, the number refused admission would have been still greater. In former years, applications have continued to be received for several days after the reopening, and it is not likely that this year will prove any exception to the rule. The consequence will be that the number of disappointed applicants will again be unexpectedly great. It must be gratifying to all concerned that the Chinese Government have such a keen appreciation of the acquirements of the scholars educated in these schools as to draw from them so many of the native clerks for the Customs, and, most of the engineer and naval cadets for their various arsenals.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

22nd February.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL Esq.

A BAMBOO FIGHT.

Yoo Acheen, a bricklayer, and four others were charged with fighting with bamboo's and sticks in Wellington-street and Cochrane-street. The fight was all about one brick. They were fined 25 cents each, and placed under a rule of bail of $5 each for one week.

EXTORTIONATE STREET COOLIES.

Mr. J. Horgan, of the Ice House, charged Ng Asit and two others, street coolies, with extortion. He said he had engaged the prisoners and another coolie to carry some cases of camphor. He had them from 12.30 p.m. to 1.20, being less than an hour, and they demanded $1. He refused to pay that, but was content to pay the legal fare. They created a great disturbance, and, as they would not desist or take the legal fare, he gave them into custody; one man, however, ran away. He had, in fact, offered them 50 cents. He had always been in the habit of paying street coolies a little over the legal fare.

The shroff was afterwards sent for, and he admitted that he agreed to give the prisoners 25 cents each.

The prosecutor said the shroff had no right to offer that sum, knowing, as he must have known, it was too much. Still the charge remained of their creating a disturbance for two hours and a half, when there was a legal way of recovering the money.

The prisoners were told that as the shroff had agreed to give them 25 cents each they had power to demand their rights. They were then discharged and told to go to the shroff who agreed with them for payment.

A DESERTER.

Isaac Jorgensen, a seaman on board the American bark *Signal*, was charged by P.C. 47 with desertion. The constable said there was a reward out, but he found the vessel had gone.

The prisoner said he and two other seamen left the vessel on Sunday evening. The chief officer told them they had better leave, because if they went to sea in the ship it would not be well for them.

The case was remanded until to-day, in order that the U.S. Consul may be communicated with.

ASSAULT BY A SAILOR.

W. Dawson, a seaman on board the British ship *Carolus Magnus*, was charged by Kwok Atung, a shopman in Taipingshan, with assaulting him by throwing into the shop a stone, which cut his head.

It appeared that the prisoner and some other seamen procured a bottle of lemonade, and did not pay for it as soon as the man from whom they got it wished. The lemonade man took the law into his own hands and stole a seaman's cap to pay for it. The prisoner threw a stone at the lemonade man, but missed his aim and struck Kwok Atung.

The lemonade man came forward and admitted he stole the cap, but said he returned it as soon as the lemonade was paid for.

The prisoner was identified as having been in gaol for one month, for refusal of duty. He was remanded for a week.

ANOTHER FIGHT.

Two Chinese, keepers of a clothes shop in Jervois-street, and two other Chinese, were charged by a Sikh constable with fighting and creating a disturbance in the street. The disturbance appeared to have been all about a cap left in the shop as a pledge that the owner would take a jacket if it fitted. Finding the jacket did not fit he refused to take it, and the tailors refused to give the cap up, wishing to make him take the jacket. About ten others came with the owner to demand the cap.

Defendants were all fined $2 each, and ordered to find security in $25 each for one month.

MORE FIGHTING.

Two men and two women who conjointly occupied a house, the men living upstairs and the women down, were charged with creating a disturbance at Taipingshan. Chinese constable No. 286, son of one of the women, was according to the evidence implicated in the affair and was placed in the dock with the other prisoners.

The two men and one of the women were discharged. The other woman was fined $1, and the constable was fined $5, in default 21 days' imprisonment.

Another Chinese constable and a district watchman were severely reprimanded for endeavouring to screen the fifth prisoner because he happened to be of the same cloth as themselves.

ANOTHER CHINESE CONSTABLE IN TROUBLE.

Joseph Latham, a trader, residing at No. 11 Gage-street, summoned Chinese constable No. 190 for assaulting him. He said that at 9 o'clock on Sunday night his cook and another man were fighting in the kitchen, and he and his father went down stairs and seperated them. A great crowd got round the door, and he told the constable, who was there, to send them away. The latter took no heed and witness told him again, when he caught him by the arm and said come to the station. He refused to go, but afterwards went up to the station to make a report and was advised to take out a summons.

The constable was fined $1 for exceeding his duty.

OBSTRUCTION.

A Chinese coal godown coolie, in the employ of Messrs. Landstein & Co., was summoned for causing an obstruction in front of the godown by weighing coals on the pathway.

Mr. Maclehose, in charge of Messrs. Landstein & Co.'s godowns and the wharf, came up to represent the firm on behalf of the Chinese defendant, and said the defendant was in charge of a small godown which was seldom used, but when it was used coals were weighed outside, and had been weighed there for years, as it was too dark to weigh them inside.

Mr. Russell said the law had been broken, as the obstruction was not allowed, but he would remand the case for a week to see if there was any abatement. If the firm could get any concession from Government to be allowed to weigh outside of course it would be all right.

DEATH OF THE HON. W. H. ALEXANDER.

We regret to announce the death of the Hon. W. H. Alexander. Mr. Alexander was one of the oldest residents in the Colony, having received his first appointment here in 1845. Since that time he has filled various offices, in each of which he displayed an ability and energy which commanded the respect of all, while in social life his extensive acquirements rendered his friendship and acquaintance much valued by those who were fortunate enough to move in the same circle. For many months Mr. Alexander had been suffering from a painful disease, and had gone up the coast for the benefit of his health. A gloom was thrown over the Colony yesterday morning, when the news spread that a telegram had been received announcing his death, which took place at Chefoo. A fitting mark of respect was paid to his memory in the Supreme Court, which was adjourned after the Judges and the Attorney-General had given expression to the grief they felt at Mr. Alexander's death, and the respect and esteem in which he had always been held by them.

Mr. Alexander entered the colonial service in Hongkong in 1845, as clerk of the Supreme Court. In 1850 he was appointed deputy-registrar; in 1856 he received the appointment of registrar; and in 1860 was appointed acting chief magistrate. He acted as colonial secretary from 1861 to February, 1864, and again from March 15th, 1865, to 11th March, 1866; and was acting colonial treasurer from 14th December, 1867, to December, 1868. In 1872 he became a member of the Legislative Council, and in 1875 was placed upon the Executive Council.

On the Hon. Chief Justice Sir John Smale and Mr. Justice Snowden taking their seats in the Supreme Court yesterday,

The Attorney-General said—I presume your Lordships are already aware that intelligence has been received in Hongkong of the lamented death of the Registrar of this Court, Mr. Alexander, and I would submit to your Lordships that it would be only a proper mark of respect to an officer who has so long acted before the Judges of this Court that no business should be proceeded with to-day—on the day when his decease has become known—and I would therefore ask your Lordships to adjourn the Court.

The Chief Justice said—Both the learned Judge and myself quite agree in thinking that it is the only mark of respect which we can at present show to the memory of the late Mr. Alexander to adjourn the Court for the day. Mr. Alexander, I find, entered the service here as long ago as 1845. He then was a clerk in the Supreme Court. Afterwards he was appointed deputy-registrar in 1850, and when I came here I found him filling the office of registrar. Subsequently his great ability called him to various appointments. He was acting chief magistrate in 1860, acting colonial secretary from 1861 to 1864, and again from March in 1865 to March, 1866. He was also acting colonial treasurer for a very long time. He was then made member of the Legislative Council, and afterwards raised to the highest honour we hold in this Colony, and that is, he was made Executive Councillor. In all these offices Mr. Alexander always displayed a large amount of intelligence and ability, ready access to the history, as it were, of the Colony, and I have now only to say that during the whole time I have been in this Colony, both as Attorney-General and as Chief Justice, I have invariably found in Mr. Alexander a living record of the practice and procedure of this Court, and a degree of value which nobody can appreciate except those who have felt the want of it. I therefore feel that having regard to all these circumstances, to our long acquaintance, our long association, our social intercourse with Mr. Alexander, it is the fit and proper duty of the Court to-day to adjourn, whatever further marks of respect may have to be paid to his memory in any other place and in any other way.

Mr. Justice Snowden said—I can only add to the words which have fallen from the Chief Justice that no expression has been used in which I do not entirely concur. My acquaintance with Mr. Alexander has been a shorter one than his Lordship's, but I could not fail to be struck with Mr. Alexander's business qualities and great intelligence, and his pleasantness of manner which rendered it especially agreeable to have business to do with him in this Court. We should fail in showing due respect to one who has proved himself a very valuable servant to the Colony if we did not to-day adjourn the business of the Court.

CANTON.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

CANTON, 20th February.

The Horticultural Society held their annual flower show on the 17th and 18th, and, barring the unseasonableness of the weather on the second day, proved a complete success, and reflects great credit on its public-spirited managers. The flowers and annuals, considering the severity of the past winter, were very good, the camellias exhibited by Ayung, of Jardine Matheson & Co., being specially and deservedly admired. In vegetables the competition was keen, and the entries numerous; in cauliflowers a finer display could not be seen anywhere. The table decorations showed much taste and harmony of combination. For bouquets it is perhaps to be regretted that the Judges were not gallant enough to see their way to give the prize to a lady, but of course they had to act upon the principle of a fair field and no favour.

The evening of the 18th wound up with the fourth performance of the Amateur Theatrical Society, and a more pleasant or agreeable one has seldom been spent by the quiet-going members of our model Settlement, who, in the present paucity of amusements, look forward with pleasure to these displays of histrionic talent. The performance opened with "Cupboard Love," in one act, by Fred. Hay, Esq., the different characters of which were most ably sustained by Mr. B. B. Geary as *Timothy Tiptoe*, Mr. F. E. Aaron as *Septimus Sprout*, and Miss Dorothy Deepwater as *Mrs. Anna Maria Tissue*. Next followed a kinder-symphonie, under the conductorship of Mr. Lennox, an accomplished and finished artist, and such was the *furore* it created among the audience, appealing as it did to the sympathies of the "Kangaroo" party, that nothing less than a promise of repetition at the conclusion of the evening could allay the applause and cries of *encore*. "An Ugly Customer," by T. J. Williams, Esq., formed the final part of the programme. Mr. B. Belmore in his personation of the retired grocer, *Simon Coolibidy*, showed careful study and the applause he received was well merited; Mr. E. D. Siva as *Captain Snap-dragon*, excited much merriment; Mr. Robert Sawyer made a very handsome *Alfred Weston*. *Coolibidy's* daughter, *Sophia*, was very creditably acted Miss Arabella Allen, and Miss Chatham as *Mary*, the servant, was every thing that could be desired. The whole evening passed off so successfully and agreeably, and the performance altogether so pleasant, that one regrets that the managers cannot see their way to repeat the entertainment, for repetition it would bear—a fact which can seldom be said of amateur acting.

To-day the Viceroy visited the *Fusheng*, which came up here for his inspection. If rumour speaks correctly, some large orders have lately been given by the Canton Authorities for arms and machinery. The fortification of the river is being hurried on, and if another war arises the Chinese will be able to give a very good account of themselves. The Viceroy has also inspected the Bogue Forts.

In reference to the outrage I mentioned in my last as having occurred in connection with the gambling den opposite the Namhoi magistracy, in which a man was killed, I learn that the murderer and an accomplice have been apprehended and will be brought to trial. The murdered man was one of the Lieutenant-Governor's soldiers. The Namhoi magistrate has been dismissed from his office, some blame attaching to him in the existence of the state of things which gave rise to the outrage.

A landowner and tenant having agreed to refer a matter in dispute to a reference, it was agreed that in case it should not be thus decided, the matter should be settled, as usual, by an umpire. "Well, be it so, but on this condition," said the man of wealth, "that if he cannot make a division we shall have umpires on both sides." It is said to be a fact that some very learned gentleman, well known in the literary and scientific world, made a visit last year to Cape Cod to gain the opinion of an old sea captain there about some peculiarity of the tides on its coast. He had studied the subject all his life and was considered an oracle. They found him peacefully smoking at the door of his cottage, and stated their errand. "Well, gentlemen," said he "I have thought a deal on this er'rous p'int, and I have come to the conclusion that it is the moon and one darned thing or another."

SHANGHAI AND HONGKEW WHARF COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders in the above Wharves was held on the 15th February, at the Club. Present—Messrs. W. Paterson, in the chair; O. J. King, F. H. Bell, H. Sutherland, Directors; Messrs. Macgregor, J. B. Tootal, Vail, F. A. Groom, Westall, Lawrence, Hawtry, J. P. Bisset, Noetzli, Jerdein, A. Little, and Rodewald.

The Chairman said, as they were aware, the meeting had been called by notice in the usual way to receive the Report of the Directors for the past year, to elect Directors for the current year, and to transact general business. As the Report had been in their hands for a few days, perhaps it would be as well to save time to take it as read.—No one objecting, the Chairman went on to say he would make one or two remarks regarding last year's working account, the expenses connected with which had been very heavy; more so in fact, than they were at all likely to be again. In the profit and loss account there was an item of Tls. 1,252.48 for amalgamation and legal expenses, which would not again occur. There was also a charge of Tls 946.58 entailed by loss on cargo damaged by the falling of a godown. The shareholders may remember the very heavy rains and storms of last year, which resulted in the collapse of the godown, entailing this extraordinary charge. In working expenses, there should be a saving in the next half-year of about Tls. 4,000, and the proportion available to the Company in this respect, together with the above mentioned and other items, would amount to between Tls. 4,000 and 5,000. He thought there was nothing more necessary for him to say, but he would be pleased to answer any questions the shareholders wished to put.

Mr. Groom said there was an item in the accounts of Tls. 7,184.51, return on business contributed. He thought a considerable proportion of the shareholders were under the impression that the amalgamation of the wharves contemplated the abolition of that charge, so as to enable the shareholders to get a fair interest on the money they had invested. As the accounts stood, the contributors of business received Tls. 7,184, and the shareholders Tls. 5,375, or a dividend of 2½ per cent. Looking at clause 68 of the Deed of Settlement, he could not see how the return to contributors could be made. The clause was very clear, and made it distinct that no sum should be returned until a dividend of 12 per cent. had be paid on the capital of the company. In the Report of the Directors laid before the meeting on the 1st of March, 1875, they said that owing to opposition in business, they had had to allow a discount of ten per cent., which would only admit of a dividend to shareholders of one per cent. The Report then went on to say, "The Directors regret that hitherto they have been unable to obtain the co-operation of other wharf proprietors in an amended tariff of charges, without which they are unable to recommend the adoption of higher rates by the Company." When that Report was made, a movement was commenced amongst the shareholders to do away with the opposition, and also of course to do away with the return. That object was supposed to have been effected by the association of the wharves; but now the Directors came forward with a proposal to pay Tls. 7,000 to contributors and only Tls. 5,000 to shareholders. He did not know if there was any particular reason for the return being made, but he could not see that it was warranted by the Deed of Settlement. He did not know whether there was any clause that he might have overlooked to authorize the payment.

Mr. C. J. King said he thought he might explain the matter. It was not part of the profits that had been returned, but simply a discount paid on the bills. It was not part of the profits made, but had been charged in working account. It was an agreement between the wharves and their different contributors and was undoubtedly made to attract customers during the opposition. But the Directors could not stop it at once; because, for instance, there were goods in the godowns put there with the clear understanding that percentage would be returned as agreed upon. The objection that the sum paid represented on undue amount of the earnings of the wharf, was, he thought, met by that reason and by the increase in the tariff rates. The only limit which was put upon the increase in the scale of tariffs was so to arrange it as not to interfere with the business of the wharf. The Directors hoped to be able to recoup the money returned in future, without detriment to the business. On the other hand, it was not unusual to make such returns. The docks in London did so to a very large extent, and the merchants always looked for some return to be made to them. He (Mr. King) thought the shareholders might be satisfied the Directors had done what was necessary to secure their interests.

Mr. Groom—Do I understand that the increase in the tariff rates on different articles will altogether increase the gross earnings by ten per cent?

Mr. King said he had told them it could not be all done at one time; but from the 1st January, they started with an increased tariff.

Mr. Groom—But will it amount to ten per cent.? The working account shows that Tls. 69,433 were earned by the wharf in the past six months, and I think if the money paid as returns does not affect profits the total ought to have been given as Tls. 63,000 and not Tls. 69,000. The amount never comes into the wharf returns.

Mr. King—Yes it does, and is paid every three months. The arrangement was popular with those who received it, and the Directors thought it better to adhere to it.

Mr. Westall regarded the return as an inducement to persons to put their goods in the wharf, instead of putting them into private godowns. Of course they did so to get the return. By abolishing the return, he thought the Directors would destroy a great deal of business.

Mr. Groom was perfectly certain the shareholders had every confidence in the Directors; but still, he thought it rather hard—it was not only his own opinion, but also that of the shareholders he represented—to find so little paid to them and so much more to contributors. All that the shareholders asked, was that they should have a fair return for the money they had invested in the wharf. After they received 10 or 12 per cent., which was a fair and reasonable interest, then let any return the Directors thought necessary be made to contributors. The shareholders thought they ought to have at least 10 per cent., especially as the wharf was paying so well.

The Chairman—Do you not think it would be driving away business to adopt such a course?

Mr. Groom a kad where it was to go P. He did not think it would have that effect.

Mr. Macgregor said the return of the Tls. 7,000 affected all the wharves, Messrs. Jardine's bearing the largest portion.

Mr. Groom said he knew they did.

Mr. Westall said they were authorised to take business to the wharves last year; the only inducement to take it there being the 10 per cent. return.

The Chairman said the Directors were fully aware of the interests of the shareholders, and were trying so to improve the business, as would be best for the interests of all concerned.

Mr. Groom said it be understood the accounts as presented, there was a net profit of very nearly Tls. 20,000 on the half-year, of which Tls. 7,000 went to contributors, Tls. 5,000 to shareholders, and Tls. 8,000 towards replacing the unfortunate godown that collapsed through the heavy rains, and which of course involved so much loss.

Mr. King asked how Mr. Groom made it Tls. 3,000?

Mr. Groom replied that the Directors would have to spend Tls. 2,000 towards replacing the godown, and Tls. 900 odd had to be paid as compensation for damage to goods. It amounted to very nearly Tls. 3,000. That, he thought, would account for the 2½ per cent. dividend. The earning power of the wharf was very large, and if the Directors would give the shareholders a fair return for their money that was all they wanted.

Mr. Little said one of the contemplated advantages of the amalgamation was the reduction of expenses, and he was sorry to see the reduction had not been as great as was expected. He might also say the legal expenses had been very heavy, and he would suggest that the Board should do all it could to further reduce expenses.

The Chairman said with regard to expenses, he would point out that in 1872, the earnings amounted to Tls. 64,000, and the expenses to Tls. 32,000; in 1874, the earnings were Tls. 64,000, and the expenses, Tls. 32,000; in the first half of 1875, the earnings were Tls. 32,000, and the expenses, Tls. 17,000; and in the last half of 1875, the earnings amounted to Tls. 62,000, and the expenses (less the Tls. 4,000 before mentioned) to Tls. 31,000 being a great deal less than in any previous year. The Directors of course tried to keep the expenses down in every possible way.

Mr. Macgregor explained with reference to the allusion to the heavy amount of legal expenses, that the Tls. 1,252 included Tls. 600, which appeared in the first half-year's accounts.

Mr. Westall said with regard to the earnings of the wharf, when it was under the old management, the manager used to very often come and ask for goods to be stored there. Latterly, however, the manager had always regretted that he had no room to store more goods. Now it struck him (Mr. Westall) that if the wharf was so flourishing that there was no room for more goods to be taken in, a better state of things pecuniarly ought to have resulted.

The Chairman—That was the reason we increased the tariff. We found we were doing a large business, and the return was not what it should be. The new godown will be finished in a week or two, and we shall then be able to meet all demands for storage.

Mr. Westall asked whether business really had then so greatly increased?

The Chairman said business had increased, but things had been cut very fine, and there was so much opposition to increased rates, that it was difficult to establish an improved scale.

Mr. Noetzli suggested that if business was so good, there was room to reduce the return on contributions from 10 to 5 per cent.

The Chairman repeated that the Directors considered it better policy to advance rates than to interfere with the return.

Mr. Noetzli asked whether the Directors could name a sum likely to be gained by the advance?

The Chairman was not prepared to do so.

Mr. Groom understood that the cargo alluded to by Mr. Westall as having been shut out, had been so since the tariff was raised.

Mr. King said they had been exceptionally cramped by the loss of a godown, and an exceptional amount of storage had been required during China New Year.

Mr. Westall said it had been pointed out long before, that the godown must fall down, and it was surprising that goods should have been stored in it which could be hurt by its falling.

Mr. Groom pointed out that the Surveyor's Report spoke of all the buildings as serviceable; yet two months afterwards one of them fell down.

Mr. Little said where the returns were so poor, every item of expenditure should be cut down. He did not know whether it was in accordance with the agreement that the agents should charge 5 per cent. on the gross earnings, including the 10 per cent. returned in contributions. As he understood it, the gross earnings were after deducting this return.

Mr. King—We receive the 10 per cent. and return it.

Before passing the accounts,

Mr. Little proposed, and Mr. Westall seconded, "that the directors use every endeavour to reduce the expenditure, and give the shareholders the full anticipated benefit of the amalgamation."

Carried unanimously.

The Chairman then proposed, and Mr. Jerdein seconded, that the Report and Accounts as read be passed.

Carried.

Mr. Groom thought it would be satisfactory to the shareholders to have the property revalued. The area was now greater than when it was last valued; he knew one piece at least which had lately doubled in value. They had now 140 *mow*, which must be worth Tls. 1,000 a *mow*. The property had increased in value, yet a considerable sum had been written off for depreciation in the last few years. The actual value must be in excess of the subscribed capital.

Mr. King said the best test of value was when they came to try to sell or lease their land. A portion was now on the market.

Mr. Little thought if they could get Tls. 1,000 a *mow* they had better sell some of their land.

Mr. King—But we can't get Tls. 1,000 a *mow*.

Mr. King next proposed, and Mr. Tootal seconded, "That Messrs. F. H. Bell, H. Sutherland, A. C. Westall, and A. McLeod, in conjunction with the senior representative of Jardine Matheson & Co. in Shanghai, be elected Directors for the ensuing year."

Carried.

Mr. Sutherland proposed, and Mr. Bell seconded, "That Messrs. Peter Maclean and Charles Rivinton be appointed Auditors for the ensuing year."

Carried.

The Chairman explained that certain alterations were necessary in Clause 8 of the Deed of Settlement, to give the shareholders power to elect a new trustee in case anything happened to incapacitate the present trustee from acting. It would be necessary to call a general meeting to sanction the alteration, and he hoped all shareholders would either attend it in person or send their proxies, as the alteration must be sanctioned by two-thirds of the whole number. There were one or two other alterations of a technical character also needed, of which the necessary 30 days' notice would be at once given.

Mr. Little referred to the excessive charge under the head of legal expenses. It seemed to him a great deal of agreement could be drawn up for two or three hundred taels.

Mr. King pointed out that the item of Tls. 1,200 referred to covered all charges connected with the amalgamation.

The meeting then broke up, with the usual compliment to the Chairman.—*N. C. Daily News.*

NINGPO.

15th February.

The *Kiangsu* to-day takes from our midst R. J. Forrest Esq., who has been performing the duties of British Consul at this port for some time past. He has been appointed to the post of Kiung-chow in Hainan. His successor is P. Warren Esq., who has just returned from home at the expiration of his leave of absence. This gentleman was formerly at Foochow. Consul Forrest has to day presented Mr. T. B. Golding, our energetic Superintendent of Police with a gold medal in recognition of his zeal and ability in the discharge of his duty. Another well-known resident with his family has left us. The Rev. A. E. Moule preached his farewell sermon last Sunday, and has since departed to Hangchow for a lengthened stay there. The articles for the Philadelphia Exhibition are being rapidly shipped off. The *Kiangsu* on her last trip took forty-one packages, and the balance—about twenty cases—is to follow shortly. The proprietor of these goods, which are valued here at $6,000, is Mr. Sing Sim-kung; he is going to the Exhibition, and will take six workmen with him to repair any damage that may be done to the exhibits during their transit.—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

SHANGHAI.

The steamer *Ping-on*, which arrived on the 15th instant, has made the fastest round trip on record—4 days and 16 hours from Shanghai to Nagasaki and back.

We understand that a successful trial was made on the 14th instant, of a little locomotive, on the Woosung tramway. About a mile of rail is laid beyond the Rifle Butts, to the first creek. The engine was taken up in a sampan, landed, and tried on this section.

By a recent arrival from the Amoor, we learn that a military settlement is reported to have been formed by the Russians on the right, or Chinese, bank of the Heh Lung Kiang (the river Amoor), in the neighbourhood of Saghalin Heh Lung Kiang Ch'eng, one of the principal towns of the province of Tsitsihar. A farther advance is said to be contemplated. The Manchu-Chinese authorities do not appear to have offered any opposition as yet, to this movement.—*N. C. Daily News.*

TIENTSIN.

28th January.

News has reached us to-day of the capture of Li Hai-tai, by the commissioners sent by the Chinese Government; doubtless this same has reached you some time ago. The commission is said to have received very explicit and stringent orders to investigate thoroughly, showing no favour to any one. This looks encouraging.—Governor Li Hung-chang is 54 years old to-day. All the officials have gone to Pautingfu to pay their respects.—Mr. Mori, the Japanese Minister, has gone to Pautingfu, to see Li Hung-chang; probably, in regard to Corea. A surmise is, that the management of Corean affairs is placed

LITERARY AND ART GOSSIP.

George Eliot's new novel, "Daniel Deronda," will be begun in the February number of *Harper's Monthly*.

The oldest of the Italian Ultramontane journals, the *Armonia*, published at Florence, has just ceased to exist.

A Rangoon paper tells us that the Agent of the King of Burma has lately purchased all the types, paper, &c., of the *Friend of Burma*, for Rs. 1,510, at an execution sale.

The Earl of Crawford has in the press a metrical tale, entitled, "Argo; or, The Quest of Golden Fleece." It will be in ten books, and will be published by Mr. Murray.

M. Charles Landelle has just finished, in the Church of Saint Sulpice, Paris, two mural paintings, one representing the death of St. Joseph, and the other the revelation of the mystery of the Incarnation.

The *Academy* understands that the statue on which Mr. Leighton is engaged will not be finished in time for the May exhibition at Burlington House. Mr. Leighton will only exhibit the "Daphnephoria" and the portrait of Captain Burton.

The memorial bust of the late Edward Gibbon Wakefield has been entrusted to Mr. Joseph Durham, A.R.A. It has been accepted by the Government, and Lord Carnarvon has promised to assign it a suitable position in the new Colonial Office.

The *Menu* is the title of a new daily to be brought out in a few days. It will provide dinners at clubs, hotels, and restaurants with the bill of fare, and also with an epitome of the day's news and the opinions of the morning papers. The paper is to be given away.

Mr. Widdleton, the New York publisher, and the holder of the American copyright of Edgar Poe's works, has finally suppressed Mr. Griswold's defamatory memoir, replacing it by Mr. J. H. Ingram's sketch of the life of Poe in the Memorial Edition of his Poetical Works.

Mr. Quaritch has in the press a "Glossary of Liturgical Terms," by Dr. F. G. Lee; and a new edition of Hawkins's work on "English Silver Coins," with a few new plates, under the editorship of Mr. Kenyon, the author's grandson. The first edition has long been very scarce.

A Portrait of Mr. Gladstone, painted by Dickenson, and provided by public subscription, has been received in Liverpool by the Rev. George Butler, principle of the Liverpool College. It has been painted in commemoration of the right hon. gentleman's visit to the College two years ago, when he delivered the prizes to the pupils.

It is proposed to set up in Amsterdan a statue of Baruch Spinoza, who was born in that city in 1631, and died in 1677. The committee has communicated with Berthold Auerbach and a number of German philosophers, and it is proposed to organise a series of fêtes, and to hold an exhibition of all the known editions of his works.—*Academy.*

The cabinet of Scottish coins, of James Wingate, F.S.A., Scot., was recently disposed of by Messrs. Sotheby & Co., for the large sum of £3,263. A two-thirds Lion sold for £201; and a one-third Lion for £205. A farthing of Robert Bruce was knocked down for £42, and a groat of James IV. for £31.

Sir Moses Montefiore, about twelve months since, placed at his own cost a fine marble bust of the Archbishop of Canterbury, by Mr. Henry Weekes, R.A. (Chantrey's successor), in the hall of St. Peter's Orphanage and Convalescent Home, Isle of Thanet. Sir Moses Montefiore has just added a bust of his Grace's wife, Mrs. Tait, said to be a fine work, also by Mr. Henry Weekes.

Mr. W. P. Nimmo has published a handsome volume, by James Stothert, on "French and Spanish Painters," in which appear critical and biographical accounts of the most celebrated artists of the French and Spanish schools of painting as well as an instructive sketch of the rise and progress of painting in the two countries. The volume is embellished with numerous illustrations on steel from the more famous pictures.

The exterior restoration of the lantern of Ely Cathedral is now to be proceeded with; the debt that remained for the decoration of the interior of the lantern has not only been discharged, but more than £2,000 has been subscribed towards the further restoration of this important and very ornamental portion of the building. At Lincoln Cathedral, the south-west tower and west front are to be substantially repaired; and the Dean and Chapter have appointed Mr. Barlow, C.E., to superintend the work.

The new Poultry and Provision Market has been built on a site adjoining the Smithfield Meat-market, London, at a cost of £150,000, by Messrs. Holland & Hannen, of Duke-street, Bloomsbury, from the designs of Mr. Jones, the City architect. The building is admirably adapted for the purposes for which it is intended. Exteriorly, it is a handsome structure of red brick and Portland stone, with a tower at each corner. The length of the building is 264 feet, and its width 248 feet.

M. de Mohl, the lately deceased Orientalist scholar began the study of theology at Tübingen, but, feeling a decided vocation for the study of languages, he came to England, where he made the acquaintance of several distinguished Orientalists, and thence to Paris, where he became the pupil and friend of Abel de Rémusat. He published a Latin translation of the "Y-King," and from 1833 to 1855 he gave the celebrated Persian poem of "Obeh-Nameh." In 1847 he succeeded M. Jaubers as professor of Persian at the Collége de France, and his writings have done much to popularize the study of Oriental languages in Paris.

It is a proof of how little is known of the art treasures in the Print Room of the British Museum that a journal usually so well informed as the *Gazette des Beaux Arts* should blunder over one of the most important drawings in the collection. In the last number there is a facsimile engraving after a sketch by Raphael for his picture of the entombment, the original is there stated to be in the British Museum. This, however, is incorrect, for the drawing in the Museum is altogether unlike the drawing reproduced in the *Gazette des Beaux Arts*. Raphael made a large number of studies for this particular picture, which are distributed over various collections. In the Academy of Venice may be seen one of the earliest of these drawings, in which the artist has closely imitated the design of Mantegna for the same subject. Mr. Malcolm, we believe, also possesses one of these earlier experiments, and there is another in the Royal collection at Windsor. Both the drawing in the British Museum and that reproduced in the *Gazette des Beaux Arts* record a later stage in the development of the composition, and are more entirely representative of Raphael's own manner. But there are important differences between them; the figures are differently grouped, and the faces in several instances are not of the same type. The Museum drawing was formerly in the collection of Mr. Chambers Hall, and the drawing engraved in the *Gazette des Beaux Arts*, which is minutely described by Passavant, is, we believe, still in the possession of Mr. Birchall. In the Uffizzi at Florence there is a sketch which seems to be among the latest of the artist's experiments, with the composition arranged nearly in the manner finally adopted for the picture.

The *Dumfries Courier* contains a description of the ancient choir or "queir" of Terregles, as it has just been restored. It was built, it is believed, about 300 years ago, but had been allowed to fall into a ruinous condition. The attention of the new proprietor, Captain Alfred Maxwell, having been directed to the choir, he immediately resolved to restore it, and this work has just been completed with great taste. A ruinous and forbidding interior has been transformed into one of surpassing beauty. On entering, the visitor is struck by the new and handsome open roof, with its varnished timbers, the polished flooring of encaustic tiles, the brilliant but finely harmonised colouring of the of the stained glass windows, and the dim religious light—soft, but rich—which they admit; by the exquisite effect of the altar beneath the large eastern window, the altar rails, the rail surrounding the stair opening leading to the vault, and which occupies a large portion of the floor near the western end, all constructed of white Caen stone from Normandy; and, above all, by a magnificent sculptured figure representing "The Angel of the Resurrection awaiting the Divine command to summon the dead," which, placed on the keystone of the arch at the entrance of the vault, is raised a little distance above the floor of the chapel. This work of art is undoubtedly the grandest feature of the interior. The sublime conception which it embodies has been admirably interpreted by the eminent artist who designed it—the late Mr. J. Birnie Philip, London, and finished for Mrs. Philip by his able assistant, Signor Fucigni. The pose of the upper part of the figure is full of remarkable power, grace, and expression. The drapery is admirably disposed, and every detail most poetically treated. The figure is 5 feet 6 inches high, and chiselled out of perfectly pure Carrara marble.

SHIPBUILDING ON THE CLYDE.

The *Scotsman* publishes a report for the year 1875 of the condition of the Clyde shipbuilding trade. This industry has not been so brisk in the year now closing as in the two immediately preceding, for while the number of vessels launched has been 276, compared with 225 in 1874, and 194 in 1873, the aggregate tonnage falls short of these years by 38,600 and 33,300 tons respectively. A month ago the prospects of the trade were unusually dull, but the workmen having submitted to a reduction of wages, a revival has taken place, and the year closes with a considerably larger number of orders on hand than at the same date in 1874. The figures below show strikingly the reaction that has taken place in favour of sailing vessels, as against steamers, and of ships of a smaller class than Clyde builders have recently been in the habit of turning out. In screw-steamers alone, for instance, there is a decrease in the aggregate tonnage of 70,000 compared with 1874, and 111,000 compared with 1873; while there is an increase of 34,000 tons over 1874, and 84,000 tons over the previous year, in sailing ships. In 1873 the proportion of the tonnage of sailing vessels to that of steamers was as 1 to 20, in the succeeding year it was less than 1 to 3, and during 1875 the total of the two classes of ships are nearly the same.

The decease is announced (says *Galignani*) of Lundgren, at the age of sixty, one of the most highly appreciated among Swedish artists. He passed the greater part of his life in travelling, and resided in England for some years, where his water-colour drawings, the style of art which best suited his talent, were in much request. The deceased was also an author, for he published the impressions made on him by his travels in a work entitled "Notes of a Swedish Painter."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

TUESDAY, 22nd February.

A firm tone is noticeable in the market for Bengal drug; ordinary chests of Patna have commanded $603\frac{3}{4}$ to $606\frac{1}{4}$, and select chests $608\frac{1}{4}$ to 610. Small sales of Benares at $573\frac{1}{4}$ for ordinary, and at $577\frac{1}{4}$ for select chests. The quotation for New Malwa is $590, with allowance from nineteen to twenty-eight taels.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....3/10½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/10½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 3/11½ to 3/11⅛
Credits, at 6 months' sight.... 3/11½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....4/0
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 225½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 225½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, Bigate 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 73½

SHARES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—4 per cent. premium, ex dividend.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$600 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,500 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 59 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$220 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$500 per share, ex dividend.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$145 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$69 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—39 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—5 per cent. discount.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 75 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$50 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan—£102.

SALES ON FEBRUARY 22ND, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Sea Blubber—10 packages, at $5.00, by Yee Chong to travelling trader.
Bêche-de-mer—4 bags, at $6.50, by Yee Chong to travelling trader.
Walnuts—20 packages, at $4.48, by Yee Chong Tai to travelling trader.
Black Pepper—50 bags, at $8.50, by Hop Hing to travelling trader.
Dried Lily Flowers—10 bags, at $7.00, by Chun Cheong to travelling trader.
Mushrooms—4 cases, at $57.00, by Chun Cheong to travelling trader.
White Wax—15 pieces, at $73.00, by Chun Cheong to travelling trader.

Notices of Firms.

BOCHUMER VEREIN FUR BERGBAU UND GUSS-STAHL FABRICATION, IN BOCHUM (GERMANY).

CAST STEEL WORKS.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in CHINA for the above Establishment.

J. W. MÜLLER & Co.
3m 59 Shanghai, 1st January, 1876.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

FROM this date, and until further notice, Mr. G. DE CHAMPEAUX will act at this port as AGENT of the above Company.

By Order of the Directors,
G. BERTRAND.
125 Hongkong, 30th January, 1876.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. SIDNEY DEACON in our Firm CEASED on the 9th September last.

Mr. ALFRED T. DUVAL was ADMITTED a PARTNER therein on the 1st January, 1876.

DEACON & Co.
1m 176 Canton, 1st February, 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have established BRANCHES of our FIRM at HAIPHONG and HANOI. Mr. E. CONSTANTIN is authorised to SIGN by procuration in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & Co.
3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1876.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day authorized Mr. J. Y. V. SHAW to SIGN my NAME per procuration.

A. MACG. HEATON.
8 Hongkong, 1st January, 1876.

NOTICE.

MR. MEYER ELIAS SASSOON has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm from the 1st January ultimo.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.
1m 154 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1876.

THE Undersigned have entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP from the FIRST DAY of JANUARY, 1876, in the Business of SHIP-BROKERS at this Port, under the style of "MORRIS and RAY."

A. G. MORRIS,
E. C. RAY.
Bank Buildings, Hongkong,
3rd February, 1876. [1m 160

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON AND Co., AGENTS.

FOR SALE, Fresh TAKASIMA COAL, in lots to suit Purchasers.

Large, hand-picked, doubled-screened at $8 per Ton; Small, at $6 per Ton.

Apply to T. G. GLOVER,
No. 7, Queen's Road, and at East Point.
1737 Hongkong, 4th December, 1875.

A. MILLAR AND CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS, and BRASSFOUNDERS,
1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST AND NULLAH LANE.
tf 152] [Feb. 3

WASSIAMULL DHURRUMDASS,
CASHMERE and INDIA MERCHANT,

Has for Sale, Cashmere Shawls, Morning Gowns, Rampore and Delhi Shawls, Burnous, and Sindh Gold Lace Work Goods, &c., &c.

No. 30, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Next to Messrs. Sayle & Co., Hongkong.
6m 1387 24th December, 1875.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Despatched
LONDON to SUEZ CANAL	Menelaus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 26th inst.
Do.	Sarah Nicholson	Selkirk	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Haze	Wilkinson	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO *via* Y'HAMA	Oceanic (str.)		Hongkong	O. & O. S. Co.	On 1st prox., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Great Republic (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th prox., at 3 P.M.
Do.	Lathley Rich		Hongkong	Thos. Mitchel	Quick despatch.
Do.	Gryfe		Hongkong	Thos. Roberts	Quick despatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Samuel G. Reed		Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Djemnah (str.)		Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow, at noon.
Do.	Feronia (str.)			Sooy Shing	Quick despatch.
BANGKOK	Rajanattinuhar (str.)	Hopkins	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	In 26th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Golconda (str.)	Anderson		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 2nd prox., at noon.
MANILA	Carolus Magnus		Hongkong	Wieler & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Tanais (str.)		Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
Do.	Malacca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Amoy (str.)	G. H. Drewes	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
Do.	Tigre (str.)	Brunet		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
Do.	Diomed (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 25th inst.
Do.	Teheran (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
AMOY, TAKAO, AND TAMSUI	Leonor (str.)	Diaz		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick despatch.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, some very Old Superior PORT WINE, in Cases of One or Two Dozens.

Apply to
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
1m 225 Hongkong, 15th February, 1876.

DELICIOUS GINGER BRANDY, $4 per Dozen.
SPIRITS of WINE, for Lamps, $3 per Dozen.

Apply to the
HONGKONG DISTILLERY Co.
1209 Hongkong, 6th August, 1875.

ED. CHASTEL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
17, WYNDHAM STREET,
Next to the "Daily Press" Office.

N.B.—Price Lists and Samples on application.
935 Hongkong, 16th June, 1875.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE:—
Quarts.....$15 per case (1 dozen.)
Pints.....$16 " " (2 ")
5 °/₀ discount on 25 Cases.

BOURBON WHISKEY,
$12 per case (1 dozen.)
FOR SALE BY
HEARD & Co.
975 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1875.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE,—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January 1, 1867.

J. STRAHLE AND CO.'S STANDARD BILLIARD TABLES,
With the Celebrated
DELANEY PATENT STEEL WIRE CUSHIONS.
The best and only reliable Tables Manufactured.
FOUR NEW STYLES.

NONPAREIL.	GRECIAN CURVE.
INLAID BEVELS.	CALIFORNIA BEVELS.

The Delaney Patent Cushions are endorsed by the following Scientific Judges, whose decision is certainly worthy the consideration of Amateurs: A. Garnier, Ubarey, Vignaux, The Dions, A. P. Rudolph, Maurice Daly, A. Kraker, &c., &c., as the only PERFECT BILLIARD CUSHION OF THE DAY.

The largest and finest stock of Billiard Tables ever displayed in this city, and with increased facilities for manufacturing, we are prepared to sell at a GREAT REDUCTION on Former Prices.

First Class New Inlaid Bevel Table...	$325.00
First Class New California Bevel Table	350.00

Complete with all Appurtenances.
Second-hand Billiard Tables, Straight or Beveled, but little used, at from $125.00 to $250.00.
Also,
NEW, ATTRACTIVE, AND BEAUTIFUL POOL TABLES.

AMERICAN POOL TABLE, Six Pockets, complete, Wooden Bed.....	$175.00
SAME—Slate Bed.....	200.00
PIGEON-HOLE TABLES—New, Plain...	90.00
SAME—New Style, finished in Laurel	100.00

BALLS, CLOTHS, CUES, AND EVERYTHING APPERTAINING TO BILLIARDS.

The well known reputation of our Old Established House is a sure guarantee to the Purchaser against mis-representation. Before purchasing elsewhere, we invite the trade and the public to examine our Stock and compare the prices.

JACOB STRAHLE AND CO.,
533, MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Dhalmers' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 300,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 °/₀ on the premia.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. ($33\frac{1}{3}$ °/₀) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 °/₀) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1335 Hongkong, 28th August, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1y 944 Hongkong, 18th June, 1875.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000 at the usual rates subject to an immediate discount of 20 °/₀.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.
1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 °/₀) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 °/₀ allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 29th July, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR BANGKOK.

THE Steamship

"RAJANATTIANUHAR,"

Captain Hopkins, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.
5d 251 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1876.

FOR AMOY, TAKAO, AND TAMSUI.

THE Steamship

"LEONOR,"

Captain Diaz, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
252 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"TANAIS,"

Captain Reynier, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA

shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
248 Hongkong, 21st February, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"TIGRE,"

Captain Brunet, will be despatched for SHANGHAI

shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
249 Hongkong, 21st February, 1876.

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship

"FERONIA"

will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SOBY SHING,
Bonham Strand.
7d 245 Hongkong, 21st February, 1876.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MALACCA"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the S.S. *Teheran* with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1876. [238

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to NAGASAKI and HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"TEHERAN"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1876. [239

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"DIOMED"

will be despatched on or about the 25th instant

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
233 Hongkong, 17th February, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"MENELAUS"

will be despatched on or about the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
232 Hongkong, 17th February, 1876.

FOR MANILA.

THE British Ship

"CAROLUS MAGNUS,"

Thos. Miles, Master, will meet with quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
WIELER & Co.
218 Hongkong, 15th February, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Ship
"SARAH NICHOLSON,"
933 Tons Register, Captain Selkirk, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
174 Hongkong, 7th February, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 British Clipper Ship
"GRYFE,"
Thos. Roberts, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
138 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 American Ship
"LATHLEY RICH,"
Thos. Mitchel, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
141 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE A1 American Ship
"SAMUEL G. REED,"
White, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
140 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship
"HAZE,"
Wilkinson, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
139 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA,
F. PEEL,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchai.

T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 24th February, 1876, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*DJEMNAH*," Commandant FLAMBEAU, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 23rd February, 1876. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1876.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *OCEANIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 29th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1876.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*GOLCONDA*," Captain ANDERSON, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 1st idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the Steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 17th February, 1876.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S.S. "*GREAT REPUBLIC*," will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th March, 1876, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, viâ OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, February 15th, 1876.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A1 British Bark

"HALIA,"

Sly, Master, of 378 Tons register.

Apply to
WIELER & Co.
175

Extracts.

A FAMILIAR LETTER.

TO SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Yes, write if you want to, there's nothing like trying,
Who knows what a treasure your casket may hold?
I'll show you that rhyming's as easy as lying.
If you'll listen to me while the art I unfold.

Here's a book full of words, one can choose as he fancies,
As a painter his flat, as a workman his tool;
Just think! all the poems and plays and romances
Were drawn out of this, like the fish from a pool!

You can wander at will through its syllabled mazes,
And take all you want—not a copper they cost—
What is there to hinder you picking out phrases
For an epic as clever as Paradise Lost?

Don't mind if the index of sense is at zero,
Use words that run smoothly, whatever they mean;
Leander and Lilian and Lillibullero
Are much the same thing in the rhyming machine.

There are words so delicious their sweetness will smother
That has rather school flavour of which we're afraid—
There is "lush" is a good one, and "swirl" is another—
Put both in one stanza its fortune is made.

With musical murmurs and rhythmical closes
You can cheat us of smiles when you've nothing to tell;
You hand us a nosegay of mallows's roses
And we'll cry with delight, "Oh, how sweet they do smell!"

Perhaps you will answer all needful conditions
For winning the laurel to which you aspire,
By docking the tails of the two prepositions
To the style of the birds you so greatly admire.

As for subjects for verse, they are only too plenty
For ringing the changes on metrical chimes,
A maiden, a moonbeam, a layer of twenty
Have filled that great basket with bushels of rhymes.

Let me show you a picture—'tis far from irrelevant—
By a famous old hand in the arts of design;
'Tis only a photograph sketch of an elephant—
The name of the draughtsman was Rembrandt of Rhine.

How easy! no troublesome colours to lay on,
It can't have fatigued him—no, not in the least,
A dash here and there with haphazard crayon,
And there stands the wrinkled-skinned, baggy-limbed beast.

Just so with your verse—'tis as easy as sketching,
You can reel off a song without knitting your brow,
As lightly as Rembrandt a drawing or etching;
It is nothing at all, if you only know how.

Well, imagine you've printed your volume of verses;
Your forehead is wreathed with the garland of fame,
Your poems the eloquent school-boy rehearses,
Her album the school-girl presents for your name.

Each morning the post brings you autograph letters;
You'll answer them promptly—an hour isn't much
For the honour of sharing a page with your betters,
With magistrates, members of Congress, and such.

Of course, you're delighted to serve the committees
That come with requests from the country all round,
You would grace the occasion with poems and ditties
When they've got a new school-house, or poor-house, or pound.

With a hymn for the saints and a song for the sinners,
You go and are welcome wherever you please;
You're a privileged guest at all manner of dinners,
You're a seat on the platform among the grandees.

At length your mere presence becomes a sensation,
Your cup of enjoyment is filled to its brim,
With the pleasure of Horatian of digit-monstration,
As the whisper runs round of "That's he!" or "That's him!"

But remember, O dealer in phrases sonorous,
So daintily chosen, so tunefully matched,
Though you soar with the wings of a cherubim o'er us,
The *worm* was human from which you were hatched.

No will of your own with its puny compulsion
Can summon the spirit that quickens the lyre;
It comes, if at all, like the Sibyl's convulsion,
And touches the brain with a finger of fire.

So, perhaps, after all, it's as well to be quiet,
If you've nothing you think is worth saying in prose,
As to furnish a meal of their cannibal diet
To the critics, by publishing, as you propose.

But it's all of no use, and I'm sorry I've written
I shall see your thin volume some day on my shelf;
For the rhyming tarantula surely has bitten,
And music must cure you, so pipe it yourself.

—*Oliver Wendell Holmes, in Atlantic for January.*

RAPID DAMES AND GIRLS.

The sage, be he who he may, who first developed the modern creed that it is the duty of woman to render herself the companion of man by sharing his every pursuit, no matter at what cost of discomfort to herself or to him, has much, very much, to answer for. The evil influence of the doctrine has been incalculable. Like all theories it sounded passing well; men were to be softened and refined by the influence and the constant companionship of women, while the latter were to have their thoughts ennobled and their minds enlarged by the edifying conversation of the superior sex. All those who mingle much in the fashionable society of the day know tolerably well how these fair visions have been realised; how, in their impatience of the restraint thus attempted to be imposed upon their manners and their conversation, men have broken bounds altogether, and, instead of curbing their speech in deference to the women who thus thrust themselves upon them, have taught them to see a slang and to speak of subjects of which their mothers would not have understood a syllable. It is not the men who have been softened; it is the women who have been coarsened and emboldened to a pitch that forms a sad subject of contemplation to a thoughtful mind. The average woman of the day is never happy out of the society of men. Formerly girls met young men at balls and parties, or when riding in the Park, always under proper surveillance and chaperonage; now from early dawn they are in each other's company, skating unchaperoned in the morning, riding attended only by a groom, and joined by any favoured cavaliers, and entaining the same men at confidential kettledrum tea; or if in the country, are walking with the guns, rowing in the boats, or riding to hounds.

But the constant companionship of the day is all too little, and the more enterprising spirits now deny their male friends a respite from their presence even in the smoking-room. At first, it was only the very fastest of frisky matrons who ventured on this somewhat determined act of aggression; indeed, so frisky were they as to be inhabitants of that debatable ground where fastness and faultiness are convertible terms, according to the animus of the speaker, and even then they were only able to accomplish their wishes and exhibit their superbly-embroidered dressing-gowns in exceptionally fast houses. But gradually it began to be felt that these rapid dames could not be allowed the monopoly of what those envious of them were wild enough to believe an exceptional advantage; and, first, young married women of less pronounced character, and then gradually some of the more audacious spirits among the girls, found their way into what had heretofore been considered a purely masculine symposium—the last harbour of refuge left to the persecuted male. The quiet spirits who resent the invasion—and they are more numerous than it would at all flatter the enterprising dames to fancy—must often feel a sardonic satisfaction in the thought of the agonies that must have been endured by their persecutors before habituating themselves to the use of even the mildest cigarette. But a woman's determination once aroused is not easily forgotten; sickness, headache, and every other discomfort, are borne with a heroism worthy of a better cause, and firm possession of the innermost line of defence has been attained.

It must be allowed that it has not yet become so much the custom as not to be considered fast, and that in many houses where ladies appear in the smoking-room they do so *sub rosa*, and totally without the knowledge of the mistress of the house, that worthy chatelaine, fatigued with the entertainment of her friends, being wrapped in the sleep of the just before her lively guests have indued themselves with their gorgeous smoking properties; and perhaps this element of secrecy lends a still greater charm to the entertainment. But we should greatly like to know whether these emancipated dames think—if indeed we may venture to suspect a fast woman of ever doing anything so slow and old-fashioned—that they in any way commend themselves to the affections or the admiration of their male friends by such intrusion on their domains. However slangy or fast they may be, most men, in some secret corner of their composition, cherish an innate respect for feminine purity and modesty, and one of the very best tests of their opinion of any given proceedings is to suggest it for the adoption of their sisters. As a rule, they are in arms at once; suggest it for any one else, they "cannot see the harm;" but hint at Julia or Alice doing the very same thing, and they at once regard the matter in a vastly different light. It must be a strange brother who would be found to approve of his sister's presence in the smoking room; he knows too well how freely its frequenters are invariably commented on; how, *camaraderie* being substituted for due respect, many matters are common topics of conversation that should never reach a woman's ear, and also how cordially the intruders are voted a nuisance.

It really seems impossible to persuade some women that they can ever be in the way, or to make them understand that having walked, ridden, rowed, played at billiards, and danced with them all the lawful and orthodox hours of the day, men would fain be left to their own society and their own congenial topics of conversation for one brief hour out of the twenty-four. We fear that they do not properly appreciate the compliment implied in their fair friends' openly avowed disinclination to live without their constant companionship, but are apt to account for it by the irreverent observation that "women are stupid, and bore each other." It has become so much the fashion with a certain class of writers to sneer at purely feminine gatherings, and to depict in such glowing colours the dulness which they choose to imagine inseparable from the conversation of women when alone together, that those, who do not happen to have the courage to think for themselves imagine that it would be an evidence of frivolity to admit that they were contented in the society of their own sex, and are wont to rush into the opposite extreme of never, if they can avoid it, talking to any one but men. They would be wiser if they remembered that "variety is charming," and left their male friends occasional intervals of repose, from which to return with renewed zest to the delights of their society.—*World.*

"PUNCH'S FANCY BALL"

Over the mantelshelf in the dining room at the office in Whitefriars used to hang Leech's original picture of "Punch's Fancy Ball"—a cartoon of especial interest and humour. The following instrumentalists compose the orchestra:—Mark Lemon, conductor, raister his arms with Jullien-like energy; Mr. A'Beckett, playing first fiddle; Percival Leigh, earnestly engaged upon the double bass; Doyle and Leech, side by side, playing clarionets; Tom Taylor, presiding at the piano; Thackeray, his big face screwed up with the exertion of producing high notes, ing the flute; and Horace Mayhew is blowing the cornet. Douglas Jerrold, his hair thrown back and his eyes glaring with the intensity of his work, is beating the drums. I need not describe the dancers; they are the leading political personages of the time, Punch, of course, being the lion of the party. In July, 1854, another picture of the staff appeared, in which Mark Lemon and Gilbert A'Beckett are playing at battledoor and shuttlecock, Horace Mayhew is "setting a back" for Tom Taylor, who is going over with a will. Leigh and Thackeray are engaged at cricket. Leigh throwing the ball, and Thackeray standing at the wicket, bat in hand. Douglas Jerrold, as usual, is characteristically employed. On this occasion he is playing at skittles. He is knocking the pins down as vigorously as though they were so many national abuses. Leech, who was very fond of hunting, is riding a hobby-horse. Bradbury and Evans are looking on, and Shirley Brooks is preparing to follow Tom Taylor in the game of leap-frog over "Ponny Mayhew." By the way, let me tell you that "Alice in Wonderland" was one of Shirley Brooks's favourite books, and that the picture of the knight who was always falling off his horse is an exaggerated portrait of his friend Mayhew. When Tenniel drew the picture he sent a proof to Mayhew with a friendly apology, and Brooks at once bade him

Come to my arms, thou beamish boy.

—*London Society.*

THE CONVICT SYSTEM IN TEXAS.

The labour of the convicts is contracted for for the purposes of forest clearing and building railways. The men are kept working from dawn to dusk, when they are locked up in barracks specially constructed for them. Night and day watchers are picketed hard by with loaded rifles; and the prison records show many a name against which is written, "Killed while trying to escape." The sight of a "convict train" is an experience of Texan travel not to be forgotten. "To come upon it suddenly, just at midnight, as I did, at some lonely little station, when the abject, cowering mass of black and white humanity in striped uniform had crouched down upon the platform cars; to see the alert watchmen standing at each end of every car with their hands upon their cocked and pointed rifles; to see the relaxed muscles and despairing faces of the overworked gang, was more than painful. Once when we met this train a gentleman recognised an old servant, and cried out to him, 'What! Bill, are you there?' and the only answer was a shrinking of the head and a dropping of the under jaw in the very paralysis of shame."

Notable amongst these was Satanta, the chief of the Kiowas, suffering a long term of imprisonment for murder. "Satanta had stepped into the work-room, where he was popularly supposed to labour, although he never performed a stroke of work, and had seated himself on a pile of oakum. His fellow-prisoner explained to Satanta, in Spanish, that I desired to converse with him, whereupon he rose, and suddenly stretching out his hand gave mine a ponderous grasp, exclaiming as he did so, 'How!' He then replied through his interpreter to the few trivial questions I asked, and again sat down, motioning me to be seated with as much dignity and grace as though he were a monarch receiving a foreign ambassador. His face was good; but there was a delicate curve of pain at the lips which contrasted oddly with the strong Indian cast of the other features. Although much more than 60 years old he hardly seemed 40, so erect was he, so elastic and vigorous. When asked if he ever expected liberation, and what he would do if it should come, he responded, with the most stoical indifference, 'Quion sabe?' 'Big Tree' (his brother) was meanwhile briskly at work in another apartment, plaiting a chair seat, and vigorously chewing tobacco. His face was clear cut and handsome, his coal-black hair swept his shoulders, and he paused only to brush it back, give us a swift glance, and then turn briskly to his plaiting as before."—From *Edward King's "Southern States of America."*

PRINCELY PRECOCITY.

A contemporary says that the other day the children of the Prince of Wales were crossing from Osborne to Portsmouth, and, the weather being bad, the Royal ensign was not displayed. This fact did not escape the notice of Prince Albert Victor, who inquired the reason of this slight to his own and his brothers' and sisters' rank. The officer of the watch replied that, there being squalls about, the flag, a silk one, would stand in danger of being rent in twain.—"Never mind that," remarked the Prince. "When any of the Royal Family are on board, it ought to be flying. I beg it may be hoisted immediately."

A POET AND A THIEF.

It may surprise some of our readers to know that the greatest French poet of the 15th century was a swindler and thief by profession, and only narrowly escaped the gibbet—that rough teacher of mankind, upon which he wrote some of his best poems. Francois Villon, whom Louis XI. saved from the gallows, was the favourite author of the gay and brave Francis I. He was a native of Anvers, near Ponthoise—that is to say, he was a child of Paris to all intents and purposes, and to its sins and vices he was heir indeed. This extraordinary genius was born three years after the accession of our Henry VI., in the very year of the burning of Joan of Arc, a heroine whom Villon eulogised in his poems once or twice. His father was poor, his mother pious, and he had a good uncle who, as he says in a beautiful poem, was "sweeter to him than a mother." Villon's mother was a poor, ignorant, good woman, whom he describes going to the parish church and rejoicing in the frescoed angels playing on harps and lutes, and trembling at the black devils being rolled into flames and torture. That Villon was a poor, idle student at the University of Paris is certain, as in one of his most pathetic laments for the follies and excesses of his misspent youth he regrets his lost opportunities of learning. How he first attempted to make his bread, whether by copying MSS. or writing verses, or whether drinking, gambling, and debauchery drew him early into the ranks of the shoplifters and swindlers of the day is not known, but certain it is that by degrees from stealing meat and fowls and defrauding wine-shops, he passed on to more dangerous revels and frauds, robbing merchants on the highway, stealing horses, or working in a gang as a sort of gay and poetical burglar. He seems to have fled from Angers and Paris, and in 1457 (the height of the York and Lancaster wars) we find him and half-a-dozen other marked men snapped by the archers and thrown into the Chatelet for torture and instant death. In the stony depths of this home of death the poet appealed to the French Parliament in a ballad of wonderfully bitter force, and which still exists. In one vivid verse he sketches himself shrivelling on the wayside gibbet. "The rain," he says, "has soaked and washed us, the sun dried and blackened us, the wind pushes us to and fro, pies and crows have scooped out our eyes and plucked out our beards and eyebrows; but pray God to absolve us all." The King himself, or, as some say, Charles, the poet Duke of Orleans, who spent half his life writing verses in the Tower of London, at last procured his release, and Villon was banished from Paris; and yet in 1461 we come upon the incorrigible, pensive, laughing rogue snug in prison again at Meung-sur-Loire, at the instance of the injured Bishop of Orleans. Some sacramental cup that glittered too much, we suppose, or some pix with a jewel in it such as Bardolph stole, or some imprudent love affair with a nun, or some cask of wine ingeniously evoked from episcopal cellars. How he escaped dangling from the noose this time is not recorded, but, according to Rabelais, who revelled in Villon's works, and, indeed, imitated his license, Villon fled to England, and was sheltered as a friend by our jovial and not over moral King Edward IV., who gloried in his wild quips, subtle repartees, and wonderful verses. In his old age, Villon is said to have retired to a village in Poiton, where some rich seigneur fostered the shameless old poet. How he behaved under such tutelage is not known, but he died during the reign of Edward IV. in the obscure poverty that might be presumed from such a mercurial life.

Villon's *chef d'œuvre* is undoubtedly his "Ballad of Ladies of Ancient Times." In these verses all the best qualities of his wayward muse are enshrined—his gay, lyrical heedlessness, his bitter pangs of regret, his devil-may-care cynicism, the odd, incongruous learning. Our version will convey but a poor sense of the high tone and exquisite rhythm of the original, with its two central lines bound together in rhyme, and the sudden pause and sigh of the last, irrelevent but touching refrain, that falls on the ear like the sigh of a dying man.

"'MAIS OU SONT LES NEIGES D'ANTAN?'

"Tell me wherein what land or city
Is Flora, flower of Roman ladies,
And Thais fair (the mom's the pity),
Who was her cousin and went to Hades?
Say, Echo, whose answer from dawn to night
Is heard by rivers and where streams flow,
She whose beauty was heavenly bright—
But where has it gone to—the last year's snow?

"And where is that fair sage Heloise,
For whose love suffered so long that monk
Abelard—Pierre of St. Denys,
Who for her love in such sorrow sunk?
And where, I also ask, is the queen
Who Buridan, without yea or no,
Tied in a sack thrown into the Seine?—
But where has it gone to—the last year's snow?
"And Queen Blanche, fair as the lily flower,
Who sang with the voice of a nightingale,
Bertha, and Alice, and Beatrice,
Harembourg in the German pale?
And Joan, brave maiden of Lorraine,
Whom Rouen English in flames did throw,
Where are they—Virgin Sovereign—
But where has it gone to—the last year's snow?

"Prince, do not ask in another week
For those born last year; if you do you know
Your answer will be but this refrain—
But where has it vanished to—last year's snow?"

In such verse as this, M. Nisard remarks, the language comes straight from the heart; the clearness of thought, the vivacity of turn, the force of expression, the deep, cynical, unsatisfied philosophy, rise far above the soft sentiment and careless, knightly nonchalance of Charles of Orleans. The prisoner duke was the last poet of the feudal system that Louis XI. maimed so effectually, and Villon was the first real French poet. Villon, like Holbein, delights to send the whole world spinning—kings, bishops, peasants, lords, the beautiful sausage-maker of his songs, and the hangman waiting for him—all in one vast ghastly Dance Maccabre, one huge, never-ceasing, laughing, weeping Dance of Death. In his "Will," one of his longest and best poems, he bequeaths his vices to the various appropriate professions; for a moment he sighs deeply over his past opportunities and past follies; the next moment he has thrown a vine crown on his heated brow and is capering with Bacchus, Mercury, and Hermes, as mad a carnival-keeper as ever tossed Thyrsus or waved cap. How irresistible the instinct of genius that compelled such a man to sing even when the gibbet was at his elbow; and if, as a poor, unlucky Gil Blas, hounded from place to place, a friend of gipsies and poachers, cut-purses and highwaymen, he produced such notes from his lyre as are seldom struck, what might he not have done under a brighter sun, in the tranquil and consecrated hours of such learned leisure as Petrach enjoyed?

Villon is indeed a phenomenon in the history of poetry—a strange outcome of genius in a wild and murderous age, when the feudal castles were falling before the Royal cannon, and every road was overrun with robbers. He had no time to lie in meadows and ponder in forests like Chaucer. His strong rhymes were written on wine casks and beside gipsy fires, his inkstand was placed on the headsman's block, his pen was plucked from the last goose he had stolen. Yet in the ear of such a waif and stray the Angel of Song whispered, and he penned in immortal verse those passionate regrets and that bitter satire which Time, it seems likely, will never allow to perish.—*Globe.*

"Can you give me two sixpences for a shilling?" asked a little boy of a grocer's shopman.—"Certainly," said the man, handing over the two sixpenny pieces.—"Well," said the boy, taking the sixpences and turning to go out, "mother says she will send you the shilling tomorrow."

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 23rd February, 1876.

COTTON GOODS.

American Sheetings, 15 lbs.	per piece	$2.50 a 2.60
American Drills, 30 yards	„	2.75 a 2.80
„ 40 „	„	3.50 a 3.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 400 lbs.	$91.00 a 105.00
„ 28 a 32	„	111.00 a 117.00
„ 38 a 42	„	118.00 a 130.00
„ Bombay	„	83.00 a 87.50
Chintz	per piece	$1.00 a 1.05
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	„	3.70 a 4.05
„ Brocades Do.	„	3.85 a 4.10
„ Damask Do.	„	5.50 a 5.60
English Drills 30 yards	„	2.40 a 2.42
„ 14 lbs.	„	2.95 a 3.00
„ 16 lbs.	„	3.20 a 3.30
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	„	1.70 a 1.80
„ 8 lbs.	„	1.95 a 2.00
„ 8½ lbs.	„	2.15 a 2.50
„ 9 lbs.	„	3.00 a 3.07
„ 10 lbs.	„	3.35 a 3.50
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 6 lbs.	„	1.45 a 1.50
„ 24 „ & 32 in. 7 lbs.	„	1.65 a 1.72
„ 24 „ & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO	„	2.15 a 2.20
„ 24 „ & 36 in. 8 lbs. QU	„	2.17 a 2.20
„ 24 „ & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	„	2.70 a 2.72
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
„ Brown	„	0.65 a 0.66
„ Red	„	0.77 a 0.80
„ Light Red	„	0.77 a 0.78
Jeans, 30 yards	„	2.30 a 2.42
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a 1.25
„ „ Figured, 24 „	„	2.05 a 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	„	2.15 a 2.25
„ „ 3 lbs.	„	2.90 a 2.95
Velvets, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.21 a 0.22
„ Genitian, 22 „	„	0.18 a 0.19
Velveteens, Black	„	0.24 a 0.25
„ Genitian	„	0.30 a 0.31
White Shirtings, 54 a 60 reeds	per piece	1.95 a 2.10
„ 64 a 66 „	„	2.40 a 2.55
„ 88x 60 „	„	2.75 a 3.40
„ 800 „	„	3.07 a 3.09
„ 7,000 „	„	3.40 a 3.15
„ AA	„	1.00 a 1.05
„ EF	„	6.50 a 6.00
„ MR	„	4.70 a 4.75
„ EL	„	6.50 a 6.70
White Spotted Shirtings	„	2.50 a 2.55
„ Brocades	„	2.70 a 2.75

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs	per pair	$2.65 a 3.20
„ 8 lbs.	„	3.00 a 3.05
„ 9 lbs.	„	3.70 a 3.80
„ 10 lbs.	„	4.50 a 4.85
„ 12 lbs.	„	6.10 a 6.50
Camlets, SSS	per piece	16.00 a 16.50
„ SS	„	17.50 a 18.00
„ S	„	18.50 a 19.00
„ BBB	„	19.00 a 19.50
„ AAA	„	18.00 a 18.50
„ LLL	„	16.50 a 17.00
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.40 a 3.00
„ Medium	„	1.03 a 1.30
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	9.50 a 9.60
„ „ Assorted	„	9.00 a 9.05
„ HH Scarlet	„	9.40 a 9.50
„ „ Assorted	„	8.60 a 8.70
„ H Scarlet	„	9.50 a 9.60
„ „ Assorted	„	8.75 a 8.90
Lastres, Figuro	„	5.05 a 5.10
Lasting, DD	„	15.00 a 15.50
Orleans, Plain	„	5.00 a 5.30
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.80 a 0.81

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	2.80 a 3.10
„ Hoop	„	3.55 a 3.60
„ Bar	„	2.90 a 2.95
„ Wire	„	7.50 a 7.65
Lead	„	7.50 a 7.70
Pigs, W.B.	„	7.50 a 7.80
„ Lead, LB	„	7.50 a 7.60
Quicksilver, English	„	80.50 a —
„ American	„	9.00 a —
Steel, English	per lab	4.20 a 4.30
„ Swedish	„	5.10 a 5.20
Sheathing Metal	per picul	22.50 a 23.00
Spelter	„	7.00 a 7.75
Tin, Malacca	per picul	22.00 a 23.50
„ Plates	per box	0.50 a 0.70

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per picul	18.40 a 18.70
Alum, 1st quality	„	1.30 a 1.40
„ 2nd „	„	1.50 a 1.80
Bark, Siam	„	0.95 a 1.10
„ Camphor	„	13.80 a 14.00
Beche de Mer	„	30.00 a 56.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	„	9.50 a 9.75
„ „ Yellow	„	44.00 a 51.00
„ Hankow, White	„	73.00 a 74.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pd.	$3.500 a 4.000
„ „ 2nd „	„	650 a 850
„ „ 3rd „	„	170 a 250
Brimstone	„	3.25 a 3.50
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	„	12.00 a 15.50
Camphor, packed	„	13.80 a 14.50
„ Barons, clean	„	5,000 a 5,100
„ Refuse	„	3,000 a 3,500
Cardamons, Superior	„	145.00 a 150.00
„ Inferior	„	22.00 a 23.50
Cloves	„	42.00 a 43.00
Coals, Afloat	per ton	
„ English steam	„	13.75 a —
„ Sydney	„	12.50 a —
Coffee	per picul	22.20 a 24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	„	24.00 a —
„ „ Rod	„	24.50 a —
„ „ Nails	„	23.50 a 23.80
Cotton, Shanghai	„	17.00 a 17.50
„ Bombay	„	14.75 a 17.30
„ Shantung	„	21.00 a 22.00
„ Ningpo	„	17.50 a 18.00
„ Tientsin	„	17.50 a 18.00
„ Tungchow	„	19.00 a 19.50
„ Calcutta	„	13.00 a 13.50
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	„	0.50 a 0.60
„ „ Siam	„	5.80 a 5.90
Cow's Hide	„	8.50 a 9.75
Cuttlefish, Japan	„	21.00 a 22.50
„ „ without bones	„	11.50 a 13.80
„ Chawchow	„	27.50 a 28.50
Cutch	„	5.80 a 6.00
Dates, Black	„	3.75 a 4.25
„ Red	„	2.50 a 2.85
Dried Lily Flowers	„	7.20 a 7.80
Elephant's Tooth, 4 & 5 pieces	„	250 a 300
„ „ 7 & 8 „	„	200 a 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	„	1.30 a 1.40
„ American per barrel of 100 lbs.	„	2.70 a 2.80
„ „ „ of 200 lbs.	„	6.10 a 6.35
Fungus	„	31.50 a 32.00
Fholoi	„	0.50 a 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	„	220.00 a 300.00
„ 2nd „	„	100.00 a 10.00
Hams, Ordinary	„	16.40 a 18.50
„ Superior	„	28.50 a 29.50
Hemp, Hankow	„	10.50 a 12.00
„ Siam	„	10.40 a 11.00
Isinglass, Japan	„	38.00 a 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	„	5.60 a 5.75
„ „ 2nd „	„	5.20 a 5.35
Mushrooms	„	65.00 a 70.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	„	11.00 a 12.50
„ „ „ middle	„	7.50 a 8.70
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul	$5.50 a 5.85
Peas, White	„	2.10 a 2.20
„ Green	„	2.14 a 2.40
„ Black	„	1.30 a 1.65
„ Yellow	„	1.30 a 1.32
„ Green Beans	„	1.85 a 2.10
Pearl Barley	„	6.50 a 7.80
Potatoes, Flour	„	1.94 a 2.50
Putchuck	„	18.00 a 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	„	2,000 a 3,000
„ „ Mother	„	2,000 a 2,400
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	„	2.45 a 2.50
„ „ 2	„	2.20 a 2.25
„ Siam, white	„	1.55 a 1.60
„ „ mill cleaned	„	1.45 a 1.50
„ Manila	„	2.35 a 2.40
„ Singapore	„	1.88 a 1.91
„ Saigon	„	1.40 a 1.60
„ Armoy	„	2.10 a 2.15
„ Rangoon	„	2.35 a 2.45
Saltpetre	„	4.75 a 5.50
Seaweed, Green	„	2.05 a 2.20
„ Cut	„	2.75 a 3.00
Sesamum, White	„	4.20 a 4.30
„ Black	„	2.85 a 3.10
Sharksfin	„	35.50 a 58.50
Shellfish, Japan	„	37.00 a 45.00
„ California	„	14.00 a 14.50
Stockfish	„	5.00 a 5.50
Straits Produce, &c.,—		
Rattans, Straits	per picul	5.30 a 5.60
„ Banjor	„	4.25 a 4.50
Pepper, White	„	16.80 a 17.50
„ Black	„	10.20 a 10.40
Betel Nut	„	2.60 a 2.85
Sandal Wood, Malabar	„	4.10 a 4.20
„ „ South Seas	„	14.50 a 16.00
Sapan Wood, Manila	„	1.00 a 2.00
„ „ Siam	„	2.25 a 2.50
Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 3	„	6.15 a 6.50
„ „ Dark Brown	„	4.70 a 5.00
„ „ West Coast, Dark Brown	„	— —
„ „ Manila, Dry White	„	5.45 a 5.60
„ „ Candy	„	8.45 a 8.50
„ „ Foochow	„	8.90 a 9.30
Vermicelli, Tientsin	„	6.60 a 7.50
Walnuts	„	4.50 a 4.90
Wheat, Tientsin	„	1.75 a 1.80
„ California	„	2.00 a 2.05
Wood Oil	„	Tls. 5.7.8.0 a —
Tea	„	5.1.0.0 a 5.1.8.0
Tea	„	$9.25 a 9.55
Window Glass	per box	3.26 a 3.34

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Abbotsford	C. Patterson	Brit. str	649	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Adria	W. B. Breeze	Brit. str	781	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Amoy	Drewes	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	
Bellona	Fiehmeier	Ger. str	707	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Braemar Castle	A. Marshall	Brit. str	1425	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Cawdor Castle	James Greig	Brit. str	1419	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Choops	Dryden	Brit. str	986	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Cheviot	Watt	Brit. str	798	Yuen Fat Hong	
Columbian	R. Harvey	Brit. str	1417	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Djemnah	Flambeau	Fren. str	2416	Messageries Maritimes	
Emeralda	Thebaud	Brit. str	395	A. MacG. Heaton	
Fame	Vieary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	
Fu-sheng	N. Colton	Brit. str	62		
Glengyle	Kayll	Brit. str	1268	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Garonne	Garceau	Fren. str	791	Remedios & Co	
Hailoong	J. C. Abbott	Brit. str	277	D. Lapraik & Co	
Ichang ‡	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Morton	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Lotus	James Gray	Brit. str	1407	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	
Ly-ee-moon	Stevens	Brit. str	611	Landstein & Co	
MacGregor	H. Granger	Brit. str	1314	Gilman & Co	
Maharajah	Stephenson	Brit. str	994	Siemssen & Co	
Malacca	I. Bernard	Brit. str	1000	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Mecca	Johnson	Brit. str	687	Hop Kee	
Oceanic	H. Parsell	Brit. str	4000	O. & O. S. S. Co	
Powan	A. Benning	Brit. str	1890	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Rajanattiannahar	G. Hopkins	Brit. str	934	Yuen Fat Hong	
Rajah	W. Hansen	Brit. str	395	Hop-hing	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy ‡	N. W. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong	
Tanais	Reynier	Fren. str	1727	Messageries Marittimes	
White Cloud §	T. B. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yot-sai §	W. Kentwell	Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung		Brit. str	323	Kwok Acheong	
		‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton*			
		§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*			
SAILING VESSELS.					
Albatros	Koppelmann	Ger. bk	377	Melchers & Co	
Alfredo	Pittaluga	Ital. bk	909	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
America	Vanheldt	Ger. sh	1219	Siemssen & Co	
Asie Mineure	Gaurin	Fren. bk	381	Landstein & Co	
Auguste	P. H. Rüs	Ger. bg	274	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
August Friedrich	J. Neilson	Ger. bk	378	Siemssen & Co	
Boreal	Benujeaz	Fren. bk	678	Order	
Cannan	Manson	Brit. bk	840	Borneo Co. Limited	
Carolus Magnus	Thos. Miles	Brit. sh	1479	Wieler & Co	
Carricks	Robert Carr	Brit. bk	961	Melchers & Co	
Centaur	Offersen	Ger. bk	468	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Charite	Herve	Fren. bk	255	Carlowitz & Co	
Charter Oak	Smith	Amr. sh	968	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Christine	Wildgrung	Ger. bk	541	Siemssen & Co	
Colombo	P. N. Heuer	Brit. bk		Order	
Columba	Selavo	Brit. bk	344	Russell & Co	
Christina A. P.	F. Capra	Nica. sch	175	Order	
Criterion	W. Lull	Amr. sh	1546	Russell & Co	
Dora	J. Tuarte	Span. bk	332	H. Kim	
Emma	Grace	Ger. bk	340	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Feiga	Christensen	Dan. bk	290	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Ferdinand	Heller	Ger. bk	416	Melchers & Co	
Flying Eagle	W. S. Crowell	Amr. sh	1004	Frazar & Co	
Franz	Hikkerbrandt	Brit. sch	148	Frazar & Co	
Garibaldi	C. M. Noyes	Amr. bk	670	Rozario & Co	
Gryfe	Thos. Roberts	Brit. sh	1086	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Halia	William Sly	Brit. bk.	377	Wieler & Co	
Hammonia	G. E. O. Weller	Ger. bk	404	Siemssen & Co	
Haze	Wilkinson	Amr. sh